The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,038 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

[illegible] RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.
CONTAINING
[illegible] Time Tables of all the Indian [illegible] Tramways, [illegible] the [illegible] towns of Northern, Central [illegible] India, &c.
[illegible] A MAP OF INDIA.
[illegible] up to [illegible] March, 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
[illegible] ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER [illegible]
CLARETS.
[illegible]
Breakfast—[illegible]
Dinner—St. Julien, [illegible]
After Dinner—Chateau [illegible]
"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of [illegible] the largest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7th Feb.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	T. Weighell	14th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. [illegible]	21st „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	T. Weighell	14th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. D. Worcester	21st „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	T. Weighell	11th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	P. Harris	18th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. F. Browne	25th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. Harvey	2nd Mar.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	T. Weighell	9th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. Atkinson	16th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. Reeves	23rd May.

[illegible] proceed to Brindisi, Malta, [illegible] and London. [illegible] proceed to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct. [illegible] are issued, including Railway fare [illegible] to London, by the mail route, and names are [illegible] in the Sleeping Cars. [illegible] the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. [illegible] must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at [illegible] before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	13th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5300	1000	[illegible] Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5000	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	P. Harris	13th Feb.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. Harvey	27th Feb.
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
Fares to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive [illegible].
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the [illegible].
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 150, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.
Steamer. To sail.
BORNEO [illegible] On the 8th February 1890.
For [illegible] regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Custom House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jany. 18, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 90
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,900	550	5th Feb. 9
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES [illegible] PASSAGE MONEY.
[illegible] 2nd Class. Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRI[illegible] Rs. 300 Rs. [illegible]
RETURN TICKET[illegible] SIX MONTHS:—
[illegible] Class. 2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs. 800 Rs. 480.
Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	650	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	15th Mar. 90

This Steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	12th Apl. 90

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.
Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, Jan. 28, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M. ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	13th Feb.
L. HISPANIA	3380	Blight	25th „
ML. ASIA	3060	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L. PERSIA	3547	[illegible]tchison	29th „
ML. BRITANNIA	3089	[illegible]	12th April.
L. NUBIA	3551	[illegible] Knox	28th „
L. ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML. HISPANIA	3380	Blight	31st „

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

THE MACIVER LINE S. S. "ETOLIA," 3129 tons, will SAIL for Plymouth about 5th February and again early May.
Carries Doctor and Stewardess. Cabins amidship, and electric light.

S. S. "LANCASHIRE," 4300 tons, Lieut. Harris, R. N. R. This magnificent steamer has splendid accommodation for a limited number of passengers—will sail about 1st [illegible]. She is expected to reach Marseilles in 18 days. [illegible] lighting throughout. Carries a Stewardess. [illegible] to Marseilles.
Apply to
Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible] Circle, Bombay.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY of [illegible]" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S [illegible] are requested to present their [illegible] for Countersignature, and to [illegible] their Goods without delay. [illegible] articles must [illegible] they will [illegible] subject to removal [illegible] delay to take [illegible] cwt., they [illegible] expense of [illegible]
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 2nd February, (after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 5th February.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on or about 10th February.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "BUSHEER, 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th February.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th January, 1890. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS
JUST PUBLISHED.
THE EDIBLE and GAME BIRDS of BRITISH INDIA with its dependencies and Ceylon by JAMES A. MURRAY, F. S. A. L.
Price Rs. 5, Postage Extra.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of TANDEM HORIZONTAL COMPOUND CONDENSING ENGINES by Musgrave Bolton, 800 Horse Power, indicated, with Cylinders 25 inches and 42 inches diameter 5 feet stroke, Fly wheel 27 feet 6 inches diameter grooved for 22 ropes 6¼ circumference. They can be seen at work up to the end of December. Apply to
AGENTS, HOWRAH MILLS Co., Ld.,
Calcutta.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

VICTORIA GARDENS.
FLOWER, FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

COMMITTEE.
The HON. H. M. BIRDWOOD, Chairman.
J. C. ANDERSON, Esquire.
Dr. BALCHUNDRA KRISHNA BHATEWADECKAR.
SORABJEE SHAPURJEE BENGALEE, Esquire.
E. B. CARROLL, Esquire.
J. A. CASSELS, Esquire.
NARAYEN GUNESH CHANDEWARKAR, Esquire.
Dr. J. GERSON DA CUNHA.
Dr. MORESHWUR GOPAL DESHMOOK.
SORABJEE DADABHOY DUBASH, Esquire.
C. E. FOX, Esquire.
Dr. WELLINGTON GRAY.
BABAJEE GOPAL, Esquire.
W. E. HART, Esquire.
Dr. J. C. LISBOA, Esquire.
VINAYEK RAMCHUNDER LUXEEMONJEE, Esq.
Dr. K. R. KIRTIKAR.
RAO SAHEB VASUDEO KIRTIKAR.
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS, Esquire.
HARKISONDAS NAROTUNDAS, Esquire.
PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHAI, Esquire.
Dr. ATMARAM PANDURANG
RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE PATEL, Esquire.
BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esquire.
NUR MAHOMED JAIRAJBHAI PIRBHAI, Esquire.
S. D. SASSOON, Esquire.
GOVERDUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esquire.
M. C. TURNER, Esquire.
G. CARSTENSEN, Esquire, Honorary Secretary.

A FLOWER, Fruit and Vegetable Show will be held in the Victoria Gardens in March next, during the visit of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES.

The exhibits will be grouped in the following Classes.

CLASS I.
GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS.
CLASS II.
FOLIAGE PLANTS.
CLASS III.
PALMS CYCADS PANDANUS &c.
CLASS IV.
FERNS, &c.
CLASS V.
CONIFEREE.
CLASS VI.
TREES AND SHRUBS.
CLASS VII.
FLOWERING PLANTS.
CLASS VIII.
ORCHIDS.
CLASS IX.
CREEPERS OR CLIMBING PLANTS.
CLASS X.
HANGING PLANTS IN BASKETS, &c.
CLASS XI.
BEDDING AND EDGING PLANTS.
CLASS XII.
ANNUALS IN POTS.
CLASS XIII.
CUT FLOWERS.
CLASS XIV.
DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS.
CLASS XV.
VEGETABLES.
CLASS XVI.
FRUITS.
CLASS XVII.
SEEDS.
CLASS XVIII.
HERBARIA.
CLASS XIX.
LITERATURE.
CLASS XX.
ART.
CLASS XXI.
INDUSTRY RELATING TO HORTICULTURE.

RULES FOR EXHIBITING
PLANTS, &c, AT THE FLOWER, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE SHOW.

1. All exhibits should be the "*bona fide*" property of the exhibitors.

2. Public Gardens and Institutions are cordially invited to add to the attractions of the Show by sending exhibits; but in order to encourage private enterprise, the Committee desire it to be understood that no such exhibits should be eligible for competition.

3. The Committee will devote all reasonable attention and care to exhibits while in their charge, but undertake no responsibility for any loss or damage however caused. Exhibits must be sent to and removed from the Gardens at the risk and expense of exhibitors.

4. The Committee will render the exhibitors any assistance that may be required in the way of labelling, and naming of plants, and by arrangement of exhibits.

5. Intimation of desire to exhibit, containing description and number of objects and approximate statement of space required, should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Garden, on or before the 15th February 1890; but the Committee will hold themselves free to receive exhibits of special value, of which no intimation may have been received.

6. The charge undertaken by the Committee must be understood to commence on receiving exhibit at the Garden, and to terminate at noon of the 3rd day, after the close of the show.

7. The Committee have the right to refuse any exhibits.

8. Exhibitors of cut flowers and table decorations are requested to furnish their own vases, tables, dishes, &c.

9. Prizes will be offered to the exhibitors according to the means at the disposal of the Committee. [illegible] on this subject will be given [illegible]

G. CARSTENSEN, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.
Cash Price, Rs. 5 each.
Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCHULTZE'S POWDER.
UNEQUALLED for clean and effective shooting.
Per tin Rs. 2-8.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
Within five minutes drive of Station.)
NEWLY FURNISHED.
Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds.
A few rooms still available for approaching hot season.
SHIKAR AND PICNIC PARTIES ARRANGED.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld., undertake ELECTRO PLATING and GILDING in all its branches—Household requisites such as Spoons, and Forks, Dishes, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Services, &c., &c., in daily use; may be substantially renewed at a trifling cost.
MARCKS AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS,
KODANAAD ESTATES.
TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).
REDUCED PRICES!

Orange Pekoe......	Re.	1	6	0	per lb.
Pekoe	„	1	2	0	„
Pekoe Souchong...	„	0	15	0	„
Souchong............	„	0	12	0	„
Mixture (Congou).	„	0	9	0	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.
STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced, Nickel Silvers, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P.P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheapness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Sandora says:—"The 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintend at Goveroment Farm, Khandeish, says:—"A watch-maker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Suto[illegible], R. W. F[illegible]si, Regt., Lucknow, says:—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pretty Candian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Complete shirt studs and Rings set with chemical diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 2 each. Mr. J. A. Yelemoro, Satur, says:—"The best *goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sankutla, says,—"A German valued the diamonds ring at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."
WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO.,
91 Medow street, Bombay, (above Mrs. Pryer.)

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
from the BEST makers.

	Rs.
BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do. do. 10 „ „ do.	500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „
F. FISCHER & Co.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinoes and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES,
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington employing more than 1,000 hands.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
[illegible]
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies c[illegible] e had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
[illegible]

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER and Co. only Stock Articles from the best sources.

		Rs.	a.
[illegible]ATS, Best English make, Men's .... each		7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ...	„	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Full Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung	„	15	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	„	10	8
Do. do. do. double strung...	„	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled .	„	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	„	12	8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's..........	„	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	„	13	8
Do. Cane and Ash	„	16	8
Do. Ayres' Champion..................	„	13	4

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match...Per doz.		8	8
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ...	„	12	8
Do. Ayres' do.	„	10	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case ....Per set		47	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club ......each		12	0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws ....each		8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles.........per pair		11	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FASHIONABLE "NEW,"
LIGHT AND FIRM FELT HATS.
"PERFECTION OF MANUFACTURE" *WEIGHT ONLY—3¼ OZ.* FELT HATS.
HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE & CO. BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY 1890.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE FOR 1890, NOW READY.

COCKLE'S PILLS,

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.

A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
Page 18 says:—

"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

COCKLE'S PILLS,

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic [illegible] the [illegible] as an article of [illegible] and do not [illegible] Pill, in the [illegible] purge, and [illegible] and their effects [illegible] by a [illegible] and corrigent. [illegible] hæmorrhoids, [illegible] I attribute to its being [illegible] no undissolved particles [illegible]"

4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously affect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both of body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that unhealthy and [illegible] condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or [illegible] with an extraordinary degree of success for 85 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had [illegible] out the United Kingdom [illegible] and 2ls., as well as in India, [illegible] the Australian colonies.

[illegible] for the above can be made to [illegible] and the PROPRIETORS of the [illegible] Co., Ld., [illegible]

BLUETHNER!
BLUETHNER!!
BLUETHNER!!!

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
OF
BOMBAY AND POONA
HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS
FOR
INDIA AND BURMAH
FOR
BLUETHNER'S CELEBRATED GRAND
AND
COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

NEW Illustrated Price Lists have just arrived and will be supplied free on application.

AGENTS WANTED IN THE MOFUSSIL.

"OCEANA" WINES.
"OCEANA" CLARET. Per doz., Rs. 1[illegible]
"OCEANA" MARGAUX. Per doz., Rs. 21.
"OCEANA" HERMITAGE. Per doz., Rs. 20.
"OCEANA" HOCK. Per doz., Rs. 21.
The above Wines are the Choicest Australian productions.
BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { [illegible]

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

	Rs.	a.
Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7	0
Ladies' Grey Suede do.	7	0
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes jet beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes...	[illegible]	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes..	9	8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality...	12	8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality.. ...	11	8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes... ...	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDE[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES CONTRACTORS and OTHERS concerned are hereby advised that a sure way to AVOID the RISK of PURCHASING COMMON PAINTS PACKED in the bazaar in kegs bearing our name or that of some other well known house (i. e. empties refilled with a spurious article) is to buy direct from our Bombay depot, where we keep a large stock of WHITE ZINC, WHITE LEAD and other PAINTS of quality second to none and also of first class varnishes and dry colors.
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK,
Paint, Varnish & Color Manufacturers,
Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on application.
LONDON HOUSE.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. [illegible] many a fatal shaft by keeping [illegible] with pure blood and a properly [illegible]"—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water [illegible]. Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled [illegible]
JAMES EPPS [illegible] CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHE[illegible]
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHO[illegible]TE ESSENCE

ONE BOX OF CLARKE['S] B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges [illegible] the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired [illegible] constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. G[illegible]anteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. [illegible] and Patent Medicine Vendors [illegible]
Proprietors: THE LINCOLN [illegible] DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, [illegible]

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, [illegible] Diseases, hereditary [illegible] eradication, are positively carried o[illegible] [illegible] WORLD-FAMED [illegible]

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of two Letters to the Bombay Gazette and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 6 Annas,
can be had at
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
BANKERS and AGENTS to Members of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co. London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in Stocks and Shares.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected; Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPLIES of every description [illegible]
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the Bombay Gazette Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the stations [illegible] the Company, is prepared to [illegible] desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military station in India—a garrison comprising [illegible] and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, [illegible] battery of the Hyderabad [illegible] Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the [illegible] of Hyderabad [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]MENTS.

[illegible] ELITE [illegible] RINK, [illegible] VICTORIA TERMINUS. [illegible] THE PUBLIC, [illegible] 8 Annas. [illegible] Re. 1. [illegible] ADVERTISED.)

[illegible] NIGHT, [illegible] 1st.

[illegible] FANCY DRESS, [illegible] NATIONAL COSTUME [illegible]NIVAL.

[illegible] Skating, 8-30 to 10. [illegible] Burlesque Skating, as [illegible] performance which the [illegible] as the best ever given [illegible] Race—Half Mile; Handi[illegible] Amateurs. For a Rs. 75 [illegible] A. N. [illegible], the Champion Skater, [illegible] against the four fastest Skaters of [illegible]. The local men receiving [illegible]; each skater to [illegible] the former skater leaves [illegible] Dance, by members of the [illegible] Mr. Ridgely against [illegible] One Mile. For a Rs. 75 [illegible] be given to the largest around and [illegible] for those who are too [illegible] Entrance.

[illegible] to 11.[illegible], after which DANCING UNTIL 12.

POPULAR PRICES, Rs. 2, 3, & 4.

THE RINK TO BE SOLD.

[illegible] having been suddenly and [illegible] to London, and to its being [illegible] there at once, he [illegible] his interests in Bombay, [illegible] the COLUMBIA RINK AS IT [illegible] with the large stock of [illegible] AND WOODEN SKATES, (which [illegible] will be able to sell at a large profit.) [illegible] and all other equipments and [illegible] connected with the business—THE ENTIRE SHOW, COMPLETE, TERMS, SPOT CASH.

All [illegible] must be in writing, and addressed to "The Manager, Columbia Skating Rink, [illegible]" THE FIRST REASONABLE OFFER WILL BE ACCEPTED. All Bids must be received, [illegible] by

[illegible] OF MONDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY,

[illegible] to that time, the Rink will [illegible] tender.

[illegible] NO CIRCUMSTANCES will any Bids be [illegible] of Monday.

The [illegible] of the Institution, considering the [illegible] have been simply enormous [illegible] the dividends are likely to be [illegible]. A similar Rink in Calcutta has been [illegible] business through the second [illegible] is now being made a permanent institution [illegible]. A large Rink is also being opened [illegible] with every prospect of success.

[illegible] will be furnished by Mr. Simeon, Columbia Rink.

C[illegible]S of CARGO per S.S. [illegible] are hereby informed that the [illegible] Prince's Dock. All claims [illegible] must be sent into the office before the [illegible] otherwise they will not be [illegible] on survey will be attended to every [illegible]

A. SIMEON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Company.
Bombay, [illegible] January 1890.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the EUROPEAN CIVIL [illegible] Uncovenanted) SERVICES desirous of [illegible] Petition to be presented to Parliament on [illegible] will find, at the office of Messrs. [illegible] and Co. Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, blank forms for the purpose.

H. G. GELL,
Hon. Sec. pro tem E. C. S. Association Bombay.
Bombay, [illegible] January 1890.

[illegible] MISSION Balmatha, [illegible] made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, [illegible], &c., are recommended as [illegible]. They will stand Washing [illegible] time than the Machine-made [illegible] Depot, No. 27, Hummum Street.

[illegible]RTANT NOTICE. [illegible] PATENT WHITE ZINC-PAINT.

[illegible] Contractors, Dock Companies, [illegible] Railway Companies, Ship Owners [illegible] HUBBUCK AND SON (the [illegible] the Zinc Paint) beg to inform [illegible] HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT [illegible] can always be obtained [illegible] well known Firms in Bombay. [illegible] the test of all climates [illegible] ever increasing demand; it [illegible] of colour, in body, in fineness, [illegible] to any other Paint; retains its [illegible] with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED [illegible] not crack or blister, and is not [illegible] salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of [illegible] trust their friends will [illegible] HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON desire to call attention to [illegible] PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL. This OIL is [illegible] Oil and therefore does not discolor [illegible]. By their patent process all [illegible] Paint non-drying and [illegible] making the Paint mixed with this [illegible] a perfectly hard and smooth surface, [illegible] consequently much [illegible] Oil has been successfully in use for [illegible] the West Indies, the Straits [illegible]. One trial will show the im[illegible] a climate like India, and will cause [illegible] through India. THOS. HUBBUCK & SON the only GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE [illegible] trust their friends will see [illegible] PAINTS that they also get HUBBUCK'S GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE. [illegible] by using an inferior Oil.

[illegible] and Co. 21 Hummum Street.
[illegible] Elphinstone Circle.
[illegible] and Co. Church Lane.
[illegible] Road.
[illegible] Abdool Rahman Street.
[illegible] and Co., Apollo Road.
[illegible] Jumma Musjid.
[illegible] Abdool Rahman Street.
[illegible] Jumma Musjid.
[illegible] & Co.
[illegible] ABDOOL HOOSEIN.
&c. &c.

THOS. HUBBUCK and SON, (ESTABLISHED 1765.)
Manufacturers, Patent White Zinc, Genuine WHITE Lead, Genuine Red Lead, Colors, Varnishes etc.
(OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS)
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES—24 LIME St. E. C.
FACTORY AND WHARF—RATCLIFF, LONDON, E.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 5th [illegible] and Confiscated goods consisting of [illegible] and Spirits, Bundles and [illegible] Paint, Empty Cases [illegible] Glassware, Lamps, Pack[illegible] Empty soda water [illegible] Cloves, Glass Beads, [illegible] Shoes, Clothing, Bark, [illegible] Urinometers, [illegible] Accordions, [illegible] Madder Root, Bobbins, [illegible] Coir Yarn, Chinese [illegible] Cases Tea, Cases Glycerine [illegible] goods.

[illegible] at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent [illegible] are knocked down and the [illegible] from the day of sale failing [illegible]. Further conditions will be made [illegible] time of sale.

H. W. L. BAGNELL,
[illegible] Customs and Opium.
Bombay [illegible] January 1890.

[illegible] are hereby invited for the [illegible] in sealed covers so as [illegible] Collector in his office at [illegible] on Tuesday the 18th [illegible] apply to the Huzur Deputy [illegible]

LALLUBHAI [illegible]
[illegible] for Collector of [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

EVERY EVENING
4 to 12 p. m.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

GAIETY THEATRE,
MONDAY FEB. 3rd at 8 p.m.
ANGLO-GUJARATHI WEDDING
Admission Free
Reserved seats Annas four.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT
will be given at the
TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY 18th February, 1890, at 9-15 p.m.
FIRST PART
MISCELLANEOUS
SECOND PART
HYMN OF PRAISE—MENDELSSOHN.
Further particulars will be given hereafter.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

G. I. P. RY. VOLUNTEER BALL,

WILL BE HELD IN THE
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On FEBRUARY the 21st, at 9 p.m,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E.
AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS,

Prices of admission: In uniform Rs. 6; in Mufti Rs. 7. To admit one gentleman and two Ladies inclusive of refreshment.

J. HARTLEY, Lieut.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW BOOKS.

☞ PLEASE NOTE,
FOR CASH ONLY,
10 ANNAS PER SHILLING.

	s. d.	Rs. as.
Acrobats and Mountebanks; by Hughes Le Roux and Jules Garnier, with 233 Illustrations	16 0	10 0
Across Chryse, being the Narrative of a Journey of Exploration through the South China Border Lands Canton to Mandalay; by A. R. Colquhoun in 2 vols. Reduced price	...	5 0
Adventures of Master Tyll Owlglass; by K. R. H. Mackenzie	3 6	2 4
Allan's Wife; by Rider Haggard	6 0	3 12
American Commonwealth; by James Bryce, in 2 vols	25 0	15 10
Anton Rubinstein, a Biographical Sketch by Alexander M'Arthur	3 6	2 4
Around the Wicket Gate; by C. H. Spurgeon	1 0	0 10
Astronomy with an Opera Glass; by G. P. Serviss	6 0	3 12
Antiquary; by Sir Walter Scott	2 6	1 10
Blood-Money; by Chas. Gibbon	2 0	1 4
Bound by Love, or the Lost Ring; by E. V. D.	1 0	0 10
Buddhist Catechism, an outline of the Doctrine of the Buddha Gautama; by Subhadhrao Bhikshu	2 0	1 4
Buddhist Catechism; by H. S. Olcott	1 0	0 10
Can Such Things Be? by Keith Fleming	2 0	1 4
Child's Atlas for School and Home; by J. F. Williams	1 6	1 0
Cranford and other Tales; by Mrs. Gaskell	1 6	1 0
Christ and His Times; by Edward White	6 0	[illegible] 2
Countess Irene; by J. Fogerty	3 6	2 4
Cupboard of Delight; by E. L. Dobson	3 6	2 4
Dead Man's Secret; J. E. Maddock	5 0	3 4
Demeter and Other Poems; by Alfred Lord Tennyson	6 0	3 12
DeQuinceys Works, New and Enlarged Editions, Vols. I. II., and III. ...each	3 6	2 4
Development of Marriage and Kinship; by C. Staniland Wake	9 6	6 0
Dictionary of General Biography; by W. L. R. Coles	12 0	7 0
Do. do. ½ bound	16 0	10 0
Diseases of the Rectum and Anus; by Harrison Cripps	12 6	8 0
Electric Light, its Production and Use; by J. W. Urquhart	7 6	4 12
Enchanted Ground; Illustrated by the best Artists	3 6	2 4
Engaged to be Married; L. T. Meade	3 6	2 4
English History from Contemporary Writers; by Rev. W. H. Hutton	1 6	1 0
From Printing Office to the Court of St James; by W. M. Thayer	3 6	2 4
Game of Draughts Simplified; by A. Anderson	1 0	0 10
Golden Stories for the Young of all Ages	3 6	2 4
Handbook of Quantitative Analysis; by J. Mills	3 6	2 4
Hindu-Koh, Wanderings and Wild Sport on and beyond the Himalayas; by Major-Genl. D. Macintyre	21 0	13 4
House of Rimmon; by J. C. Bettany	2 0	1 4
How I Lost £250,000 in two Years; by E. Benson	2 0	1 4
India, Past and Present, Historical, Social and Political; by James Samuelson	21 0	13 4
Indian Religions, or Results of the Mysterious Buddhism; by H. Jennings	10 6	6 12
Italy from the Alps to Mount Etna; by T. A. Trollope	16 0	10 0
Italy, its Rivers, its Lakes, its Cities, and its Art	10 0	10 0
Kit and Kitty; by R. D. Blackmore	2 0	1 4
Lady Grace; by Mrs. Henry Wood	3 6	2 4
Laugh and Learn, the easiest Book of Nursery Lessons and Nursery Games; by J. Humphreys	3 6	2 4
Leprosy and its Prevention; by R. Roose	3 6	2 4
Magnificat (Sermons in St. Paul's); by H. P. Liddon	2 6	1 10
Maripit Mystery; by G. Onnet	2 0	1 4
Marriage and Divorce, including Religious, Practical and Political Aspects of the Questions; by A. Richard	3 0	2 0
Master of his Fate; by J. M. Cobban	3 6	2 4
Mayor of Casterbridge; by Thomas Hardy	2 0	1 4
Miss Mephistopheles; by Fergus Hume (Author of the *Mystery of a Hanson Cab*)	2 0	1 4
Nature as Home; by K. Bodmer	21 0	13 4
Nuces Etymologicae; by R. S. Charnock	2 6	1 10
On Active Service; by W. W. Lloyd	5 0	3 4
Origin of the Aryans; by I. Taylor	3 6	2 4
Passe Rose; by A. S. Hardy	2 0	1 4
Prevention of Measles; by C. Candler	5 0	3 4
Prize-Essay, a practical and theoretical treatise on the detached lever escapement for Watches and Timepieces (with 20 plates); by M. Grossman	16 0	11 0
Prose Writings of Thomas Davies; by T. W. Rolleston (Camelot series)	1 0	0 10
Renee Mauperin; by E. and J. De Goncourt	2 0	1 4
Rheumatic Diseases (so called) with original suggestions for more clearly defining them; by H. Lane	6 0	3 12
Romance of a Station; by Mrs. C. Praed	2 0	1 4
Rome, its Churches, Monuments, Art and Antiquities; by F. Wey	16 0	11 0
School Boy Stories, illustrated; by the best Artists	3 6	2 4
Sevastopol; by Count Lyof N Tolstoi	3 6	2 4
Shakespeare's True Life; by James Walter	21 0	13 4
Short History of British India; by E. S. Carlos	1 0	0 10
Story of Emin's Rescue as told in STANLEY'S LETTERS; by J. S. Keltie	1 0	0 10
Sporting Notes in the Far East; by Lieut. Cradock	6 0	3 12
Sybil Ross's Marriage; by F. C. Philips	2 0	1 4
Tales from Blackwood	1 0	0 10
Text-book of Mental Diseases; by W. B. Lewis	25 0	15 12
Thomas Nast's Christmas Drawings for the Human Race	18 0	11 4
Three Diggers; by P. Clark	6 0	3 12
Trip through the Eastern Caucasus with a chapter on the languages of the country; by Hon. J. Abercromby	14 0	1 12
Troublesome Daughters; by Walford	2 6	1 10
Uses of Electrolysis in Surgery; by W. E. Stevenson	5 0	3 4

Revised and Enlarged Price List of European and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals, Post Free.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED [illegible].

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and [illegible] MERCHANDISE, [illegible] HOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED [illegible].
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL [illegible]
PAID-UP [illegible]
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS [illegible]
[illegible] of INSURANCE [illegible]

[illegible] & Co. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS, HUBLI.

THE HUBLI MUNICIPALITY REQUIRE the services of a HEAD MASTER and FIVE ASSISTANT MASTERS for the above. The salary of the Head Master who must be qualified to teach up to the 7th Standard, will be Rs. 75 per mensem to be increased to Rs. 100 per mensem at the expiration of one year's approved service.

The Salary for assistant Masters will be 1st assistant Rs. 40; 2nd Rs. 35; 3rd Rs. 25 4th and 5th Rs. 20.

Applications for the appointments will be received up to the 15th of February addressed to

G. W. LINDSLEY, Esquire,
President, Hubli Municipality.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the supply and delivery at Aden of 15,000 MANGALORE TILES, of which full particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money will be received at 12 noon on Monday the 10th February 1890.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS, CAPTAIN R. E.
Executive Engineer Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 30th Jan. 1890.

COOKS'
POPULAR HARBOUR EXCURSION.

THE S. S. GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder on SATURDAY next, the 1st February at 8-45 p. m. for a Moonlight Cruise round the Harbour.

Band and Refreshments on Board.
Tickets,—One Rupee, from
THOS. COOK & SON,
Rampart Row and Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" Notice, is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of DAVID WYLLIE, late of No. 65, Bishopsgate street, within the City of London, Doctor of Medicine and Surgeon-General on the retired list of Her Majesty's Indian Army (Bombay Division) European, deceased, (who died at Homburg in Germany on or about the 24th day of August 1889, and letters of administration with a copy of his Will annexed of whose property and Credits were on the 29th day of January 1890 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN of Bombay, Attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of JAMES WYLLIE the Executor named in the said will for his use and benefit and limited until he shall obtain Probate of the said will granted to him to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned, solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office, No. 3, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or about the 15th day of March 1890, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said James Wyllie as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 31st day of January 1890.

CONROY AND BROWN.
Administrator's Solicitors.

NATURE'S HERBAL REMEDIES.

Standing the Test of Time.

Nature's ACACIAN BALSAM, for the Speedy Relief and Permanent Cure of LUNG, CHEST, and THROAT DISEASES. Per bottle Rs. 3.

Nature's LIVER INVIGORATOR, a purely Vegetable and Herbal Compound for LIVER and KIDNEY diseases. Per bottle Rs. 3.

Nature's MALE FERN VERMIFUGE, warranted to eradicate every species of WORMS, either in Children or Adults. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Nature's RESTORATIVE ASSIMILANT, positive Cure for EPILEPSY or FITS and all Derangements of the Stomach and Spleen. A TONIC and NERVINE. Per bottle Rs. 3.

Nature's HERBAL OINTMENT, an External Remedy for Ulcers, Tumours, Heart Palpitations, &c, and an Unsurpassed Counterirritant in all SPINAL and LUNG COMPLAINTS. Per Pot 12 As. and Re. 1-12.

Nature's WOODLAND BALM is a HAIR Dresser, HAIR Promoter, HAIR Strengthener, and BALDNESS Curer. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Nature's BLOOD PURIFIER is the only Herbal ALTERATIVE and DEPURATIVE ever discovered. Per bottle Rs. 3.

Nature's RENOVATING PILLS, a Positive Cure for Costiveness and Torpid Liver. Per box 12 As. and Re. 1-12.

Dr. Lane's CATARRH CURE affords Immediate Relief and a Permanent Cure of the dangerous and unpleasant Disease called CATARRH, Relieves HEADACHE, and purifies the BREATH. Per bottle Rs. 3.

☞ Shakespearian Illustrated Almanac will be sent Free on Application.

Authorised Agents:—F. S. MADON and Co.
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
ARDBONAIGH Whiskey.
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauternes, and Burgundies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

RE ESTATE of ZAI[illegible]LBHOY AHMEDBHOY of Bombay, who lately carried on business at Bombay under the name and style of STEWARD and Co.

ALL persons claiming to be creditors on the above Estate are hereby required to send full particulars of their claim with such proofs as they may have in support thereof to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the Trustees will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the creditors who have submitted and proved their claims, and otherwise wind up the Estate without reference to the claim or claims not preferred as above required. All persons being debtors to the above Estate or having in their possession vouchers, documents or books relating to the above Estate, are hereby required to pay or deliver the same to the undersigned within the time and at the place aforesaid.—Dated this 18th day of January 1890.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys for Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Mody and Khan Bahadoor Yusufally Allibux, Trustees of the Estate of the abovenamed Zainulbhoy Ahmedbhoy.

NOTICE.

THE Medical Storekeeper, Bombay, invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles for one year commencing from 1st April 1890, and ending on the 31st March 1891, for the use of the Medical Store Department, Bombay.

1 Spirit of wine.
2 Beef buttock free from bones and fat.
3 Covering and dammering to cases and casks.
4 Straw, Rice.
5 Dealwood cases.
6 Country Medicines &c.
7 Hogs Lard and Mutton Suet.

2. The forms for Tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned, and the tender for each class named above, should be forwarded separately.

3. Tenders, with samples of the articles to be supplied, duly sealed and endorsed Tenders for will be received on the 3rd March 1890 at 12 noon precisely.

4. No tender will be received or attended to, after the date and hour above given, and unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt viz 5 per cent. on the estimated value of contract.

5. A security deposit on acceptance of each Tender must be furnished to the extent of 10 per cent of the estimated value of the contract.

6. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

W. DYMOCK,
Brigade-Surgeon,
Medical Storekeeper.
Bombay, 11th January 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES, &c. Madras, Canes, Souvenirs [illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 4. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date, Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Gage and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosbaw, Diploma Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OIL PAINTING of SIR JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, by an English Artist. Apply R., care of this paper.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to all PURCHASING Toys and fancy Goods for Schools, Fancy Fairs, and Charitable Institutions, Total amount not under Rs. 2[illegible]. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation (By Laws) will be held here on SATURDAY, the 1st February at 3 p.m.

SUPERIOR CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, at Re. 1-4; Flowery Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-1; Orange Pekoe, at Re 1. and Pekoe Ans. 14 per lb. These teas are highly appreciated by those who try them.—DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, some INDENT CLERKS, [illegible] influence good orders especially in [illegible]. Liberal terms according to qualification. Continental [illegible] personally to D. P. BATHA and Co.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and [illegible]. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free [illegible] University Graduate [illegible] Apply with copies of testimonials [illegible] furnished quarters [illegible] GOGAN, Principal St. George's [illegible] to The Revd JAM[illegible] College, Manor House, [illegible]

WANTED.—An experienced [illegible] European SHORTHAND REPORTER for *Deccan Herald* [illegible] and Press, Poona. Apply with copies of testimonials [illegible] salary expected to—Proprietors *Deccan Herald*, [illegible]

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED.—With good knowledge of English and Shorthand, and capable [illegible] writing a fair hand. "W." care of this Office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents. (Established 1871.) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A HOUSE in Meadow Street, consisting of 2 floors at Rs. 75 per month, most suitable for office or residence, lately occupied by Messrs. Sydney Carleton and Co. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

TO LET LARGE ROOMS WITH BATH-room and small Verandah Westerly breeze. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Albert Building.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Rosy Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of, from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Com: ex: views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—At Bennett's, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, PONY, HARNESS, and capital DOG-CART with hood, and a Vienna-built VICTORIA.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—Wednesday and Saturday 29th January and 1st February 1890. Tickets for admission to Grand Stand and Enclosures for each of three days can be obtained of LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Soda-Water Machines, &c. of various capacities for hand, cattle or steam power.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country Residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld. Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest, cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice. Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

EXPLORACOES ANTIGAS E MODERNAS DA AFRICA.—A book in Portuguese with three maps of Africa, by A. P. de Andrade, K. S. G.; G. C. M. C. to be had at B. X. Furtado and P. A. FIALHO, Kalbadevi Road. Price 2-8.

TO BARRISTERS and LAWYERS.—The address of Gentleman who inspected some GOLD BRACELET WATCHES about six weeks ago, having been accidentally mislaid, Messrs. MARCKS & Co. Ld., intimate hereby the ARRIVAL of an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK of above articles, this week and which they will be pleased to show him.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.—ROSE'S SYMPATHETIC Grand SQUARE SOLID mahogany Piano, quite new, with Stool and Canterbury. Rs. 700. To be seen, at K. C. Harrison's Piano Tuner, Old Masonic Hall Nesbit Lane Byculla, or apply to T. E. C., Post Office, Ajmere.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. None only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 87, Medows Street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 postage free.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover,
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

[illegible]

NOTICES.

APOLOGY.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

I THE undersigned ESSOOFALLY ABDUL HOOSSAIN, trading in Shaik Memon Street, in Bombay, as ABDOOL HOOSSAIN HEPTOOLABHAI hereby admit that I have knowingly SOLD as HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT in Kegs bearing an imitation of Hubbuck & Son's well known trade-mark, paint of a quality very inferior to that manufactured by Messrs. Hubbuck and Son, and that I represented the same to be Hubbuck and Son's genuine White Zinc Paint though it was to my knowledge not manufactured by them at all, and I acknowledge that the paint seized by Messrs. Hubbuck and Son in my shop, under a search warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, was spurious paint such as that described above, I consent to the same being delivered up to Messrs. Hubbuck and Son's representative in Bombay, and I declare that I have no more paint in my possession or power bearing the spurious mark referred to, or any other imitation of Messrs. Hubbuck and Son's trade mark. I hereby PUBLICLY & HUMBLY APOLOGISE for having WRONGFULLY INJURED Messrs. Hubbuck & Sons in their trade, and for having injured their reputation, and I PROMISE never again to commit a SIMILAR FRAUD, and lastly I authorise Messrs. Hubbuck & Son to publish this apology in any manner they think fit.

ઇસુફઅલી અબદુલહુસેન સઈ
અબદુલહુસેન હપતુલાભાઇના
નામથી વેપાર કરનાર.

i. e., ESSOOFALLY ABDUL HOOSAIN,
TRADING AS
ABDOOL HOOSEIN HEPTOOLABHAI.
Bombay, 21st January, 1890.

CAUTION.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON WARN DEALERS and others that steps have been taken to ensure in future a strict watch, and anyone found selling or exposing for sale spurious imitations of Hubbuck's Patent White Zinc Paint will at once be rigorously prosecuted.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON,
Offices, 24, Lime St., London,
Factory and Wharf Ratcliff E.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE days fixed for the Regatta are the 8, 10th and 12th of March, 1890. Detailed programmes may be had on application at the Club Office.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE TO MILLS, RAILWAY COS PRESSES AND NAVIGATION COS

ALL sorts of Yarn Waste, Scrawl Rim Card and Spindle Bandings of every description, assorted kinds of Flower and China Ties to be had ready or made to order from the undersigned at very moderate charges.

IBRAHIMJEE JEELABHOY,
No. 216, Ripon Road, Bombay.

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of STONE and WIRE FENCING, at Belgaum, on the Southern Maratha Railway.

Sealed tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before the 20th of February 1890. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender.

All information with regard to these works can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A.M.I. C.E.,
Resid at Engineer, S. M. Railway, Poona.
Poona, 22nd January, 1890.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED.—A MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, with a thorough knowledge [illegible] Mechanical Drawing, Locomotive Engine and Machin[illegible]. Application stating salary may be made to

JAMES E. BERKLEY,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent,
N. G. S. Ry. Cy., Secunderabad.

INDIAN [illegible] GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND [illegible] cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1889, will be paid [illegible] to Registered shareholders on and after MONDAY, the [illegible] Proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building. [illegible] Board of Directors.

By Order of the [illegible]
D. [illegible] McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.
Secretary.
Bombay, 29 Ja[illegible]uary, 1890.

NOTICE TO C[illegible]ONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TEAK DOORS, WINDOW[illegible] and other woodwork for the Executive Engineer, A[illegible] of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of [illegible] the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, will be received at 12 noon on MONDAY, the 10th February, 1890.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES DALLAS, Captain, R.E.
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 28th Jan. 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company for eleven months, commencing the first day of March, 1890, estimated at 350 tons.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs 1,000 will be received by the Acting Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on Wednesday, 5th February, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the undersigned.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th January 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY 5th February. Tenders for the purchase of any quantity upto 1,000 tons of old Iron Rails, double headed section of various lengths, from 12 to 21 feet, now lying on the company's premises Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned. The same must specify, the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot or delivered by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the Purchaser alongside the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's Premises.

Payment must be made before delivery.—

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING.
Store-keeper.
Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 24th January 1890.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ordnance officer in charge up to 12 noon, on 3rd March, 1890, for the supply of Miscellaneous and other stores (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1890, up to the 31st March, 1891. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited and the form of contract deed which in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3rd February to 28 February, 1890, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturdays till 1 p.m.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of one Rupee per set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 3rd March, 1890. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

T. FOWLE, Captain, R. A.
for Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 27 January, 1890.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Kurrachee, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (local time), and by the other respective Chief and Commissariat Officers up to 1-30 p m. (Madras time) of each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below for 1890-91.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices:—

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Poona Ahmednuggur Mhow Neemuch Nasirabad Deesa Ahmedabad Bombay Kurrachee Hyderabad Jabalpur Kamptee Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay Chief Commissariat Officer, Kurrachee	Barley, Coolty, Gram, Mucca, Mutt, &c.	Under Schedule No. 64	On 3rd Feb. 1890.
Deesa Ahmedabad Bombay Jabalpur Kamptee	Parched Grain and Powa.	Do. 64 A	Do.
Deolalee and Bombay for Deolalee Ahmedabad and Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay Jabalpur	Bread, Flour, 1st sort, &c.	Do. 65	[illegible] do
Poona [illegible] Mhow Ahmedabad Kamptee	Machine-made Flour for making Bread.	Do. 65A	Do.
Deolalee and Bombay for Deolalee Satara and Poona for Satara	Wheat	Do.	Do.
Purandhar and Poona for Purandhar Aden and Deesa for Aden [illegible]	Provisions, Medical Comforts, Stores, Pumps, &c.	Do. [illegible]	Do.

[illegible]

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________
Address ____________
Occupation ____________
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurance may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to upwards of Six Million and Three-quarter Pounds Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by *more than double* the number of fresh carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £8,672,040-17-3 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premiums for 18[illegible] [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

[illegible] LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES [illegible] LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

[illegible] granted by the Un[illegible] without reference [illegible] Offices on APPROVED lives, MILITARY LIVES in [illegible] they have extra premium [illegible]

POLICIES [illegible] ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on [illegible] and Children on very favourable terms.

[illegible] Bonus 75 per cent.

[illegible] to European rates, when assured [illegible] Port Said.

[illegible] Life Funds now amount to £3,[illegible]

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

[illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE [illegible]
Agents, Royal Insu[illegible]
[illegible] & Co.,
[illegible]

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
REDUCED BY
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such a Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.
1st May 1889.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,00[illegible]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,00[illegible]
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,00[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,00[illegible]
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,00[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,00[illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,0[illegible]
„ FIRE INSURANCE Co., NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,[illegible]
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,0[illegible]
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,[illegible]
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,[illegible]
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. [illegible] particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES
DARWEN, LANCASHIRE.
[illegible]

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL [illegible]
RESERVE FUND [illegible]
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS [illegible]

HEAD OFFICE, [illegible]

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, [illegible]
Deputy Chairman—[illegible]

[illegible]

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, [illegible]

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

[illegible]

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and [illegible]

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 52 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. [illegible] on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Acting Agent.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest [illegible] balance, if not drawn below Rs. [illegible] during the half-year.

[illegible] received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per [illegible] per annum; for shorter periods rates with be [illegible] on application.

[illegible] of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras [illegible] at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

RESIDENTIAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requirements executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., London.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM [illegible]

A PURELY, [illegible] both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]	Quarterly	„ [illegible]
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	[illegible]

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 15	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	[illegible]

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY.................. As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to length of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... „ 2[illegible]
Third do. .... „ 2[illegible]
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...... As. [illegible] per [illegible]

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... „ [illegible]
Third do. .... „ [illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings, to Let Wanted, or Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ [illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted [illegible] and payment must in all cases, be [illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	[illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY [illegible]

[illegible]
Half-yearly [illegible]
Quarterly [illegible]

[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

[illegible]

[illegible] COMPANIES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	610	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	4 1s	...	at 5 p.c	133

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

[illegible]	600	1,000	1,000 Rs. 200		825
[illegible]		5,000	1,000 Rs. 75		90
[illegible]	110	4,000	1,000 Rs. 90		1,050
[illegible] of Wales	250	2,000	1,000 Rs. 100		1,70

VISITOR'S LIST.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Col and Mrs Burton, Norfolk Regt, Burma
Lieut and Mrs P Trevor, Norfolk, Regt Burma
Miss Gordon, Burma
Mrs E M Thruston, Burma
Mr T O'Connor, N W P
Rev & Mrs George Muller, Jabalpore
Mr W H Aitkins, Gwalior
Rev A Ferrier, N-W P
Mr F Gladow, Thana
Lieut F W De Butts, [illegible] England
Lieut H D Robinson, England
Mr [illegible], England
Capt and Mrs F Peel, R B, England
Mrs McSweeney, England
Lieut Garnett, 2nd Bedford Regt England
Lieut H Rolland, 2nd Bedford Regt, England
Lieut L T Hayr, 1st Border Regt, England
Lieut A B Murray, R A, England
Lieut R S De Winton, R A, England
[illegible] Royal [illegible] Regt, England
[illegible] Pierce, 2nd [illegible]
[illegible] Irish Fus, England
Lieut T [illegible] Hussars
[illegible], England
[illegible] Hill, 2nd Bat Royal Irish Fus, England
Lieut A R Hudson, 1st [illegible], England
[illegible] Staunton, Royal [illegible], England
[illegible] Cummins, 1st [illegible] Welsh, England
[illegible] S S Co., Bombay
[illegible], England
Mr J Reid, Calcutta
Mr F Armfield, Calcutta
a Lieut H H Hulse, 5th Lanc, Mhow
Mr & Mrs J Fitzmaurice, C S, Poona
a Mr T M Forbes, Delhi
a Mr and Mrs C E William Jabalpore
Mr and Mrs T E Kennedy, Chicago, U S A M
Mr H C Arnion, Poona
a Miss Best, Jabalpore
a Mr W Hexton, Surat
Mrs R Gimblet, Bombay
Mr F Place, Bombay
Dr and Mrs B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr A Junberstott, Bombay
a Mr G Bake, Bombay
Capt H H Ensor, 12th Lanc, Bangalore
M road Mrs J Mills, Bombay
Mr R W R Birch, Bombay
Mr F Lamb, IM Bombay
Mr F Pickard, IM Bombay
Mr D Walker, Bombay
Mr A Conley, Bombay
Mr B Schnabel, Bombay
Mr J Hayn, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, I M, Bombay
Mr C Fior, Bombay
Mr W Jacob, 16th Bo Inf, Bombay
Mr P Lodder, Bombay
Mr J Michaelas, Bombay
Mr W N Cresswell, Bombay
Mr A Cardno, Bombay
Mr C Franco, Bombay
Mr W Fleming, Bombay
Mr C Flaherty, Bombay
Dr Burns, Bombay
Mr W [illegible], Bombay
Mr A [illegible], Bombay
Mrs and Miss Finard, Bombay

[illegible] during the week marked (a).

[illegible] the billiard match at the Egyptian Hall [illegible], between [illegible] and Taylor, the [illegible] an all-round break of 523. Roberts [illegible] several times done better than this, but it is within three points of his best during [illegible] season. No better proof could be had [illegible] of the enormous difference that exists between [illegible] and amateurs at billiards at the present [illegible], for on a week [illegible] in the Amateur [illegible] match at Prince's [illegible], Mr. Gaskell's [illegible] only 98, and [illegible] of course, the [illegible]

[illegible] Pure Complexion, soft [illegible] to those ladies [illegible] most healing [illegible]

	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]	0	4	0
[illegible]	0	2	0
[illegible]	0	3	0
Do. do. [illegible]	0	1	6
[illegible]	0	5	0
[illegible]	0	4	0
[illegible] per lb.	0	1	6
[illegible], large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
[illegible], each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	0
[illegible], 1st sort, each	0	5	10
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
[illegible], each	0	3	0
[illegible], each	0	1	3
[illegible], each	0	1	0
[illegible], each	0	1	0
[illegible] and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
[illegible], each	0	2	0
[illegible], per lb.	0	2	0
[illegible], each	0	3	0
[illegible], English, per lb.	0	10	0

	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
[illegible]	0	6	0	0	2	9
[illegible]						
[illegible] per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort	0	2	0	0	2	3
[illegible], large, each	0	3	0	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	2	0	0	2	0
[illegible] each	0	3	0	0	2	9
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
[illegible], per lb.	0	3	0	0	2	6

	Rs.	a.	p.
[illegible]			
[illegible] Quarter, 2nd [illegible]	0	8	0
Fore „	0	7	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0	6	0
Pork Fresh and Salt—			
Pork Fresh, per lb.	0	4	0
Pork Salt, country, per lb	0	4	0
Pigs (Roasted), each	3	0	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb.	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb.	0	6	0
[illegible], Salt or Fresh, per [illegible]	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	8	0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	0	0	0
Pork Salt, English, per lb.	0	8	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 12 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	8
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Bolong, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	8
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	4	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb.	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	22	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	5	8	0
„ per maund	0	3	0
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	0	0
„ per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
„ per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	0	0
„ per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
„ per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	8	0	0
„ per maund	0	5	0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1	0	0
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
„ common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	14	0
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	3	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	0
Jagree „ per maund	2	8	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	4	0
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Goolty (Horse Grain), per phurra	3	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phurra	3	12	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6	0	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	3	12	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	8	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	2	0
Do. (old) do.	1	10	0
Oats, per phurra	2	10	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	0	0
Maize, per phurra	2	0	0
Moong, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	0	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	3	8	0
„ Dall, 1st sort	4	12	0
„ „ 2nd sort	3	12	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3	4	0
Wurree or Varagoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	3	12	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3	10	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	8	0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3	12	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	2	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil, common, per tin	2	0	0
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	14	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	11	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	9
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	9
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	10	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Poona or Surat, large, per maund	4	1	0
Onions, per seer	0	0	4
Carrots, per seer	0	0	3
Cellery, large, each	0	1	0
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Beet, small	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	0	9
French Beans, per seer	0	1	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Brinjals, Nagpoor, per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per dozen	0	9	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	4	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	0	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0	0	9
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	3
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
„ small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	11
Salt, 2nd sort	0	0	9
Poultry—			
Geese, each	4	0	0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6	0	0
„ Hens, each	2	0	0
Chickens, large, each	0	6	6

CALENDAR.—February 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	Feb.	5th,	6h.	4 7m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	„	12th,	11h.	43 6m.	p.m.
New Moon	„	19th,	[illegible]	16 0m.	p.m.
First Quarter	„	26th,	6h.	57 7m.	p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 1	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Bombay Vol. R. C. Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m. Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens at Coorla. Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races. Cook's Harbour Excursion.	6 [illegible]	5 52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun. 2	Septuagesima Sunday. Rifle Volunteer Church Parade, Gymkhana, 5 p.m. [illegible] per s.s. [illegible]	6 24	5 56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon. 3	First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Bombay [illegible] Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Subscription Dance, Ladies' Gymkhana.	6 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tu. 4	First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Back Bay Bath Co., Meeting, 5 p.m.	6 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. 5	First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. [illegible] Committee, 3 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana [illegible]	6 [illegible]	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens at Coorla.
Lecture, Framjee Cawasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Band, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Victoria Gardens, 5-30 p.m.
Cook's Moonlight Excursion, 8-45 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Second Carnival, Columbia Skating Rink.
Chiarini's Grand Circus.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Friary (s), from Newport. Yesterday: Melpomene (s), from Hongkong; Hindoo (s), [illegible]; Mandvi, Fazilia (s), Persian Gulf; and [illegible] (barque), Bangkok.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Abdul (s), for Aden; Blackheath (s), Genoa and Marseilles; Palitana (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Clan Forbes (s), London.

Fair.—The annual Khoja Durga Fair will be held to-day at Oomercurry, and will continue for five successive days.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and [illegible] will close [illegible] to-day, at 6 p.m.

St. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—There will be a Parade Service for the Bombay Artillery Volunteers in this Church to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 11th January, 1890, was 156,764 maunds, and in money Rs. 697.

Theft at Elphinstone Circle.—Hormusjee [illegible], a clerk, residing at Elphinstone Circle, reports the theft of a perambulator, valued at Rs. 25, from his premises on Thursday last.

Moonlight Excursion.—Another of Messrs. Cook and Son's moonlight excursions round the Harbour will take place to-morrow, the [illegible] leaving the Apollo Bunder, at a quarter to nine [illegible].

Theft at the Apollo Bunder.—Mr. D. Baker, Superintendent of the Post Office [illegible] at the Apollo Bunder, reports the theft of nine [illegible] and spoons, valued at Rs. 30, on Thursday last.

Lecture.—A lecture on Raja Yoga Philosophy will be delivered to-day at 5-30 p.m., at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, by Guyan Guru Yogi [illegible] Swamy. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A Local Subscription.—For the purpose of improving the sanitation of Damaun, assisting the [illegible] Seminary and founding a poor asylum, Captain [illegible] Cassia, of Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s [illegible] [illegible], is raising a fund by public subscription.

Mill Accident.—Mahadeo Shiotajee, a Hindoo lad, aged 13 years, while employed at the Secunderabad Mills, met with a serious accident to his left hand, which got crushed in moving machinery on Thursday last. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where one of the fingers were amputated.

The Bombay Sorosis Club.—The regular meeting of Sorosis this afternoon will be devoted to the subject of physical culture, and a complete parlour gymnasium apparatus will be exhibited and explained. All teachers of girls' schools and any ladies interested in this subject are invited to attend.

Church Parade of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—A Church Parade of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will take place to-morrow. The Corps will fall in upon the Maidan at 5 p.m., and after having been inspected will be marched to the Cathedral, where a special sermon is to be preached by the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, the honorary chaplain of the Corps.

Gambling at Carpenter Street.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Inspector George charged Dayla Kala and twelve others before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Carpenter Street with dice and money on Thursday afternoon. The whole of the accused were convicted. Accused No. 1 Dayla Kala and two others being old offenders were fined Rs. 20 each, and the rest Rs. 10 each.

Additional Passengers by the Homeward Mail.—The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, sailed yesterday with the following additional passengers. For London—Mr. W. Parkinson. For Aden—Mr. J. Deleon, Mr. John Brosgirdle, Mr. Geo. E. O. Box, Mr. Harry Geary, Mr. Fred Adams, Mr. Ezra Pike, Mr. William E. Biggs Mr. Charles Gartland, Mr. W. J. Kernel, and Mr. Thos. W. Coppinger.

Church Parade, B. V. Rifle Corps.—The evening service for the Catholic portion of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, in connection with to-morrow's Church Parade, will be held at the St. Xavier's College, not at the Fort Chapel. Sermon by the Rev. H. Bochum, S.J., honorary chaplain to the Corps. The hymns will be sung by the cadets of the St. Mary's College, to the accompaniment of their College band. The service is open to the public.

A Goanese [illegible] on the subject of "[illegible]" under the auspices of the [illegible] formed by the young men residing in the Hotel Villa Goana, was delivered by Mr. A. Fonseca. It was followed by a conversazione. Toasts of King D. Carlos and the Queen-Empress were drunk, and an agreeable evening was closed by the National Anthems of both nations.

Alleged Criminal Breach of Trust.—Police Superintendent Mr. McDermott yesterday brought a man named Govindrao Kirtikar, formerly a clerk in the Kurrachee Jail, before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, and applied for an order for his remand. He produced a telegram received from Kurrachee, which telegram instructed him to arrest the man, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of some thousands of rupees. His Worship made the necessary order.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March......Watch on the Rhine.
Overture......Tannhauser......Wagner.
Selection......A Night in Berlin......L. Hartmann.
Valse......Estudiantina......Waldteufel.
Galop......Victoria......Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Victoria Gardens.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band at the Victoria Gardens this evening, at 5-30 p.m. (local time):—

Overture......Polinto Imastiri......Donizetti.
Quadrille......British Navy......Julien.
Valse......Happy Thoughts......E. H. Prout.
Selection......Reminiscences of Wales......F. Godfrey.
Valse......White Wings......D' Albert.
Polka (in Galop style) Sonnell......E. Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Case against the Bombay Tramway Company.—The case which has been on several occasions before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, in which the Bombay Tramway Company were sued by Luxmon Narrain, and a counter-charge was brought by the defendants against him for assaulting one of the servants, was disposed of yesterday. Mr. Davar appeared on behalf of Luxmon, and Mr. D'Souza on behalf of the Tramway Company. After hearing lengthy explanations upon both sides, his Worship dismissed the case against the Tramway Company, but fined Luxman Narrain, the defendant in the other case, a sum of Rs. 2.

The Bandora Riots.—Mr. G. C. Whitworth, in giving judgment on the appeal brought before him at the Thana Court of Sessions by Andrei Antona Prel and six others convicted on November last of rioting, said the injuries that were caused were the results of the fight, and with regard to the accused Martin Doming Valtes, Andrei Dillo, and Pedro Doming their participation in the affray had not been proved. There was evidently very violent feeling between the contending factions, and the natural tendency under such circumstances to accuse must be guarded against. After the disturbance twenty-six persons were placed before the magistrate. It would be expected that the most prominent members would be included in the list. But that was not so. Again, considering the number of persons engaged, different witnesses could not be expected to have noticed quite the same incidents, and some confusion of account would be natural. But the principal witnesses spoke to exactly the same blows, and in the same order. He reversed the decision. The appellants should be released from their bonds under Section 106 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Robbing a Sleeping Hamal.—Narayen Zilloo was yesterday charged by Inspector Greyhurst at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Rs. 10-12, in silver money, the property of a Hamal, named Amroota Rama, residing at Candewady, on Thursday last. It appears the complainant, after taking his morning meal, went to sleep in his room, leaving his jacket, which contained the money, hanging on the wall. During the time complainant was asleep the accused was seen entering the room and leave soon after. On Complainant awaking he missed his purse and reported his loss to the police. The accused was arrested by the police who on searching him the purse containing only Rs. 2, and also a key belonging to the complainant were found in his possession. Narayan Zillo, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Putting it upon the Housekeeper.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Police Superintendent McDermott charged a [illegible] with having in his possession a bag belonging to the wife of Dr. [illegible] to the [illegible] that the lady had [illegible] [illegible]. It was then [illegible] owner, who [illegible]

[illegible] **Tenders' Carnival at the Rink.**—The Carnival at the Rink to-night should, as on the occasion of the first, be exciting [illegible] interest. The "Musical Ride of Illuminated Bicycles," for which the local cyclists have been practising for the past week, promises to prove a very fine exhibition and would in itself make a good entertainment, without any of the other [illegible] the management have arranged for. The [illegible] with an extravagant, yet not ungainly, [illegible] performance by Mr. Simmonds, entitled "the Scientific Masher." The second event a Grand Amateur Handicap, ought to be won either by Mr. [illegible] Mr. Derry, while in the third event, Mr. Ridgely will skate two miles against the four fastest local skaters who will run a half mile each, having a lap start between them. In the Bicycle vs. Skates, Mr. Ridgely, champion skater though he is, will no doubt have some difficulty in keeping up with the cyclist. Altogether, the Carnival promises to be a big success. Some good sport was witnessed by those who attended the Rink last night. At ten o'clock Mr. Simmonds came on to the floor, mounted first on his two foot stilts, upon which he went through clever performances and then upon other stilts six feet in height. Then followed two races, the first between Mr. Ridgely and Mr. Jenginger, in which the latter received half a lap start, and made a very good race. He seemed standing a fair chance of winning, but unfortunately fell, his skate coming off in the last lap, leaving the race to Mr. Ridgely. The time occupied in skating the mile was 3 min. 54 2-5 sec. A race between the Champion and Mr. Ellis was next run; but he also fell before the course was nearly completed.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MALADMINISTRATION IN NATIVE STATES.

The Hitta Evaluk says:—The air is thick with reports about maladministration being rampant in certain Native States. The [illegible] State of Khairpur in Sind has been [illegible] which [illegible] exciting in the Sind press, the Sind [illegible] being ranged on one side, and the [illegible] on the other. But the charges retailed in the memorial are so [illegible] and serious that Government has been induced to appoint a special officer for enquiry. Another state, a more important one, has been the object of much bitter comment [illegible] memorials [illegible] to the Government [illegible] we believe [illegible] a considerable [illegible] truth. We [illegible] to [illegible] the autonomy of Native States [illegible] the British Government as the paramount power has a right, nay a duty, to see that the Native rulers do not oppress their subjects. We hope our Princes will take a warning that their administrations do not invite any such interference. They are living in an age of light and freedom, watched by a vigilant press, and surrounded by a public which is slowly growing conscious of its rights. Under the circumstances, it is right that the Princes should themselves set their houses in order before an outsider interferes and enforces obedience to the demands of the modern system of government.

PARSEES AS VOLUNTEERS.

The *Gujarati*, a Hindu weekly paper, observes:—The question of extending the privilege of volunteering is one of the principle planks of the Congress movement, and the demand for the concession is bound to grow in intensity and volume, the more so especially when the aspirations of a section of the native population are deemed worthy of respect. Admit, by all means, our energetic and loveable Parsee brothers into the volunteer corps; but let not our Hindu and Mahomedan friends, equally loyal and anxious to render military service, be excluded from it. We heartily join with our rulers in deploring the caste system in India, and we should, therefore, be extremely sorry to see Government introducing reforms on racial considerations, and thereby producing needless, but certain discontent.

TENURE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The Kaisar-i-Hind says:—Lord Reay some years ago limited the tenure of the appointment of Oriental Translator to five years. We now observe that this limitation is extended to the appointments of Secretaries to Government, and Commissioners of Divisions; and in the case of Under-Secretaries, the period is curtailed still, i.e., to three years. While feeling thankful to His Excellency for an appropriate step taken in administering the affairs of this Presidency under this head, it is to our mind a somewhat incomplete measure. First of all, it ought to have been made applicable to existing incumbents, without any fear or favour; and in the next place, this limitation of tenure ought to have included Assistant Secretaries, Executive Engineers, Personal Assistants, Collectors of Income Tax, and other officials of a like class, who are at their posts for a number of years, some without even having undergone the troubles of mofussil life at all, or passing the usual searching higher standard departmental examination test, which is necessary for others who have been employed in Government service for a long period and are drawing similar emoluments, to pass. There ought to be more uniformity of procedure in all executive appointments.

LORD REAY.

The *Indu Prakash* remarks:—We are glad to see [illegible] in Poona have [illegible] to raise a [illegible] in [illegible] of our [illegible] Governor, Lord Reay. [illegible] the time of Mountstuart Elphinstone [illegible] and suffered for the people so much as Lord Reay. His administration has been to Bombay what Lord Ripon's administration has been to the whole of India, and our people will do well to take timely steps to express their gratitude in a fitting manner. In such a matter, Bombay, as the Presidency town, must take the lead, and although Poona has forestalled her in organizing a committee, our local leaders should lose no time in setting up a movement of our own.

What precise form the memorial should take in Bombay, it is yet too early to say. Among other worthy forms, we may mention a statue, and a university professorship of Physical Science or Politics or administrative law, or a technical school teaching subjects which the Victoria Technical Institute is unable to take up for want of funds. Lord Reay has left a mark upon almost every branch of the administration, and it is difficult to choose any particular one as calling for special recognition. But if a choice is to be made, we think, his services to technical and medical education deserve prominent notice.

FOREIGN AID IN SOCIAL REFORM.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses: A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* has contributed a well-reasoned article on that everlasting subject, Hindoo social reform. The Social Conference held in Bombay pronounced itself decidedly against legislative interference in domestic concerns, and the *Gazette's* correspondent urges with great force the opposite view. The jealousy of foreign intervention is chiefly based upon mere sentiment. It cannot be maintained that legislative relief in social matters is, under all circumstances and conditions, unjustifiable and undesirable. Such a proposition is, in the writer's own words, not consistent with British policy in India in past years, and is entirely out of harmony with the general principles which guide, and must always guide, the British administration of this country. The law for the abolition of suttee is a precedent which must encourage Government to grapple with other social evils with equally successful results. When the decree for the prohibition of the self-murder of widows was passed, there was a howl of indignation raised against State intervention in the sacred beliefs and customs of the people, and a similar howl will, no doubt, again be raised if an attempt were made by the legislature to save poor children, and consequently the community, of which the children would some day become the fathers and mothers, from the effects of baneful customs, and save poor widows from the effects of most unequal, inhuman and unnatural laws. The clamour will, however, die away in course of time, and the people will gradually be, not only reconciled to the more rational and healthy practices sanctioned by the law, but will also learn to appreciate their benefits.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are extracts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 28th ultimo.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, dated 17th January, 1890, asking the Trustees to contribute towards the cost of publishing a daily report and chart for Bombay. Read report by the Port Officer recommending that the Trustees should agree to Mr. Eliot's proposal and suggesting that from the 15th May to 15th October, and during unsettled weather, the report should also be issued on Sundays.

Read minutes of Committee and also further report by the Port Officer giving his reasons in extenso for the necessity of [illegible] Sunday reports.

Resolution.—Under the circumstances explained by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, the Trustees will be prepared, if the arrangements to be proposed appear to them satisfactory, to subscribe an amount not exceeding under the present suggested arrangements, that formerly proposed by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, viz., Rs. 125 a month, but it must be distinctly understood that the Trustees are still most decidedly of opinion that the Meteorological Department of the West Coast of India should be under a fully qualified officer of great experience in storm predicting, and resident at Bombay; and that the Trustees hope that such an arrangement will shortly be made with regard to the informal committee referred to in the 10th para. of Mr. Eliot's letter, the Trustees would wish the Port Officer's name added; and among the points to which they attach much importance are the supply of suitable weather warnings to the Port Officer on Sundays, and the daily supply of the weather report and chart earlier than at present, which might, it is understood, be arranged by the use of [illegible].

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of town duty collected during December last. It amounts to Rs. 1,00,940-0-4, against Rs. 1,17,[illegible] in December 1888.

[illegible]

	For week ending	
	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vessels [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SHEWLA WATER SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—You are slightly in error when you say that I have written that the Tansa Water-Works project should be abandoned. What I have written is that it is an open question whether even now it might not be better to take to the Shewla project than to go on with Tansa.

The Tansa dam was estimated by me, fifteen years ago, at thirty lakhs of rupees, and the Shewla dam at ten lakhs of rupees, both being masonry dams in Portland cement. The Tansa dam only holds 12½ thousand million gallons; the Shewla would hold 39 thousand million gallons: thus the Tansa dam, as I said, costs three times the amount the Shewla dam would cost whilst it impounds less than half the amount of water. Two-thirds of the Tansa dam has been constructed, so that there is still enough money left to complete the Shewla dam in Portland cement. Portland cement in 1868 was a somewhat expensive and not quite reliable material. Now it is cheap and reliable, proper precaution being taken. I hold and always have held that a chunam dam is unreliable, and I would rather trust to an earthen dam well made than to a chunam dam. The Vehar dams were very badly made, and the repairs made by Major Tulloch did not improve them.

It is one thing to make a masonry duct in England, Scotland, or Europe generally, where the valleys have been planed and rounded by the ice of the glacial period; it is another to make a masonry duct in the Concan, where the ground has been scared by water. It is one thing to make and maintain a masonry duct in a country where the rainfall is 30 inches in a year, and another where it is 30 inches in a month.

When Major Tulloch's report came out I prepared a printed letter to the Municipal Commissioner for the time being, pointing out all the difficulties that have since sprung up. I have no copy, but no doubt the Municipal Commissioner will allow you to see it and print it if you think fit.

Steel has fallen in price from £20 a ton to half that price, and the question as to the durability of steel has been settled, for after twenty years wrought iron and steel water-pipes are found to be as good as new.

The Water-Works and Drainage Committee, to which you refer, recommended that my Tulsi project should at once be taken in hand. This project was to run the water from Tulsi into Vehar, and lay a new main to Bombay from Vehar. It was to cost fifteen lakhs of rupees so far as I can remember, and this included two lakhs for strengthening Dams No. 2 and 3 of the Vehar Lake.

Now what was done was this; there was a short rainfall one year, and they began with an estimate of a lakh and a half to divert the Tulsi water into the Vehar.

After that, it was proposed to make a reserve reservoir at Tulsi with a stone dam between it and Vehar.

On my pointing out that I had tried to find a foundation for a stone dam, and could find no rock, they made an earthern dam between Vehar and Tulsi, a most unsafe thing to do.

After this they determined to make a new main from Tulsi to Bombay.

Everyone knows how near this dam was being swept away, and how the reservoir being too small the team had to be raised. This also was a most unsafe thing to do.

These works cost forty lakhs of rupees instead of fifteen lakhs as proposed by the Drainage and Water Works Committee, and for this extra expenditure the town got less water than it would have got if the Tulsi water had been run into Vehar, for there is the [illegible] from the Tulsi reservoir, which is so much water lost [illegible] rupees were wasted.

But this is not enough. Tulsi was originally proposed to supply Vehar in cases of short rainfall, as every one knew perfectly well that the rainfalls and the evaporation and the 32-inch main to Bombay exactly balanced, so they must order a new main from Vehar, which cost, say, ten lakhs.

Of course when the second main is laid down it reduces the water in Vehar to a dangerously low level, and panic sets in. Thus the Pawai scheme for pumping into Vehar at a cost of eight lakhs is adopted.

Here therefore we have sums of 25, 10, and 8 lakhs, or 43 lakhs in all, over and above the cost of the scheme, recommended by the Water-Works and Drainage Committee spent and nothing to show for it.

I repeat that it is an open question whether it would not be quicker and cheaper to abandon Tansa and adopt Shewla with a large steel main from Shewla to near Tanna, and to lay the iron pipes now on the ground from there to Bombay in two lines, bringing a respectable amount of water into the city.

All that would be lost would be the part of the duct that has been made, for no doubt Tansa could be made available for irrigation somewhere down the valley near the mouth of the river.

When I wrote more than twenty years ago, and said that the Government was wasting one crore and seventy-five lakhs of rupees in making Bunder Boat Basins in Mody Bay and that as the Suez Canal would shortly be completed, and the trade of Bombay would be carried by steamers which must have wet docks, I was soundly abused by every one except the press and the merchants of Bombay. Sir Bartle Frere however gave me a commission, and I managed to get my views as to wet docks and the establishment of a Port Trust carried by a narrow majority. Where would Bombay Harbour be now without its Port Trust and Docks? The trade of the Port could not be worked without them. Again if my project for taking the sewage to the Light-house at Colaba and discharging it at high water had been carried out you would not have the detrimental "water" on the flats.

I see it is proposed to raise the Tansa Dam and lay another main. The question is will the mortar stand the pressure? The Karrackwasla Dam of 90 or 100 feet seems to be the limit of the strength of chunam mortar.—Yours, &c.,

RUSSEL AITKEN.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

A MAN MURDERED FOR HIS ORNAMENTS.

IMPERATRIX vs. YESHYA KHALPA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Moscardi, acting Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who in December last convicted the four accused of murder, and sentenced them each to be transported for life.

The accused were charged with having taken part in the murder of Kashiram Sakharam, a Wani youth of about eighteen years, near the village of Warshi, in the Pimpalner taluka, where the deceased lived with his father and elder brother, Talsiram. Both the brothers intended to attend the weekly market at Warshi, distant about ten miles, and as the deceased had hurt his foot and could only travel slowly, he set out on foot for Warshi about noon on the 30th September. When he had arrived at a banyan tree, about a mile from Pimpalner, it came on to rain, and under the tree he saw one Wishwanath, who was journeying in the same direction on horseback, and had taken shelter there. The deceased proposed to him to go on another mile with him to a hut belonging to the father of the third prisoner, where they might stay until the rain was over. They went to the hut, where were the four accused as well as the father of the third accused, and another Bhil named Sailya. Here the deceased took off his wet clothes, and wrung them out, disclosing, as he did so, silver ornaments which he was wearing on his arms and round his waist. About 2 p.m., the rain stopped, and the deceased and Wishwanath set out again, going together about half a mile till they came to the river at Pankheda. Here they separated. The deceased was last seen alive near a village, two miles from Warshi. The sun had then set. Next morning Talsiram set out for Warshi, and when he reached the Pandhari river, he went aside, and saw near the riverbank a leathern bottle for holding *ghee* which deceased had taken with him when he set out the day before. He took the bottle with him and went on to Warshi, and as he did not find his brother there he gave information to the police patel. They went together to the river bank, and near the place where the bottle had been found, they discovered the corpse of the deceased, floating in the river just above a weir and tied up in a sack. The body was stripped of its ornaments and almost naked. The hospital assistant at Pimpalner found that the skull was broken to pieces apparently by violent blows with some heavy blunt instrument. There were no less than seven wounds. The accused were arrested, on suspicion on the evening of the 5th October; and early in the morning, the fourth accused tried to cut his throat with a sword that was hanging up in the chowri. On the next day but one, the third accused made a statement to the effect that he had gone with the other three after the deceased, intending to rob him, and that the other accused had killed him, he looking on. The other three accused shortly after made similar statements. The statement of the fourth accused was to the effect that he merely looked on, while the other three struck the deceased on the head with an axe by turns. The second accused made a statement to the effect that the first struck the deceased the blows with the axe, and the others struck him with sticks. The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, found the four accused guilty of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life without [illegible] passing a capital sentence.

Their lordships ordered the record and proceedings to be sent for.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

VISITORS TRUE COPY.

My wife and I have been staying here for a few days, and I must say how comfortable and happy we have been. The proprietor is most obliging. The table arrangements excellent, everything has been done to make us comfortable [illegible] not more hotels in India like the Lanowli Gymkhana.—(Sd.) J. G. [illegible], from Bombay, [illegible]

[illegible] has done all on his part to make me comfortable. [illegible] the food [illegible] very good.—(Sd.) Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Osborne, from Bombay, 20th January.

[illegible] comfortable [illegible] food, [illegible] and [illegible] very [illegible].—(Sd.) F. G. Tippinns, [illegible], from Bombay, 12th January.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. The barometric readings [illegible] 8 a.m. [illegible] Calcutta [illegible] (32°) and also of the sea-level. The first column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a Stevenson stand with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. The last column [illegible] gives the difference [illegible] actual rainfall [illegible] rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from normal.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allahabad	30·171	+ ·039	+ ·079	Calm	2	49·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacobabad	30·114	— ·012	+ ·035	Calm	1	45·6	[illegible]	49·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karachi	30·104	— ·012	+ ·007	N E	7	57·0	81·6	56·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ajmere	30·205	— ·049	+ ·041	Calm	2	44·7	78·2	49·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deesa	30·083	— ·028	— ·016	N N E	9	57·7	88·2	51·0	+1·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajkot	30·070	+ ·018	— ·014	Calm	6	62·5	89·9	54·0	+4·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neemuch	30·160	+ ·004	+ ·051	S E	4	54·2	78·7	47·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indore	30·132	— ·025	+ ·051	S E	1	[illegible]	79·1	46·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saugor	30·192	+ ·002	+ ·057	S E	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jubbulpore	30·232	...	+ ·035	Calm	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—11·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	30·172	— ·011	+ ·049	E	5	51·6	77·0	47·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandwa	30·157	— ·005	+ ·055	Calm	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raipur	30·150	+ ·016	+ ·075	N W	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	30·167	+ ·016	+ ·035	N E	4	[illegible]	80·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti	30·134	+ ·004	+ ·055	E	5	[illegible]	83·6	53·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	30·163	+ ·028	+ ·074	Calm	4	[illegible]	85·0	45·2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	30·083	+ ·038	+ ·008	S S E	L	65·0	86·0	56·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malegaon	30·152	+ ·002	+ ·054	W	3	[illegible]	84·9	50·5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	30·066	+ ·062	+ ·005	N E	11	73·6	87·9	70·4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poona	30·132	+ ·024	+ ·051	Calm	3	63·2	85·5	59·4	—1·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapur	30·092	— ·012	+ ·009	S E	8	62·6	85·7	53·4	—4·1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	30·030	+ ·033	+ ·037	Calm	4	74·2	92·2	68·4	+4·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum	30·076	+ ·024	+ ·041	E	3	67·2	83·2	58·2	+2·9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa	30·038	+ ·048	...	E	2	75·0	88·0	66·0	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	30·040	+ ·067	+ ·026	N E	2	70·0	88·2	69·2	+2·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	30·024	+ ·054	+ ·019	E N E	2	75·9	91·2	71·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	30·022	+ ·037	+ ·035	E S E	5	77·5	86·2	73·0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	30·040	+ ·040	+ ·049	Calm	L	76·9	86·6	71·6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	30·106	+ ·036	+ ·058	N N E	3	67·8	82·1	62·9	—9·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	30·116	+ ·019	+ ·064	Calm	2	67·5	88·0	59·9	—1·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	30·055	+ ·012	+ ·002	N	12	76·2	84·2	72·2	+5·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	30·054	+ ·035	+ ·031	N N E	10	74·8	83·0	72·8	+2·7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In column wind rate per hour, L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, [illegible] a Hoar frost during night. b Fine weather with passing clouds. c [illegible]

Summary.—Pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been small everywhere. They comprise a fall in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, and also at Indore, Khandwa and Sholapur, and a rise over the rest of the country. The changes have not modified the distribution of pressure to any considerable extent, but the [illegible] are less steep than yesterday except in the [illegible] Bombay and Ratnagiri. The isobars [illegible] present no features of importance. The barometer is everywhere above the [illegible] except in Gujarat, where it is moderately below the normal. The general circulation of the wind is also unchanged [illegible] winds of the past 24 hours were fairly strong on the Coromandel Coast, fresh at Sholapur, Bombay, Deesa and Karachi, and generally light elsewhere. At 8 A. M. this morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay and 8 miles at Karachi. The maximum temperature is in excess of the normal all along West Coast and at stations in [illegible] and Rajputana, and [illegible] of year elsewhere. The [illegible] exceeding 90° were [illegible] stations in the [illegible] also in Gujarat [illegible] or but small. The [illegible] were 36° at Jubbulpore and [illegible] Jacobabad. Humidity [illegible] and skies are clearly [illegible] the south of the [illegible] the winds are [illegible] rising, but in [illegible] to be fine and clear.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 29.

Povah, Major, Bo, El Dublin Fusrs, on leave, from England.

January 30.

Henston, Surg, Beng, Medical Staff, on private affairs from Jhansi.
Orr, Major, Bo, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deesa.
Macbay, Major, Bo, 26th Bo. Infy, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—January 30.

Watson, Major, Bo, RA, on duty to Neemuch.
Kaye, Lieut, Bo, RA, on duty to Neemuch.

January 31.

Macbay, Major, Bo, 26th Bo Infy, on leave, to Poona.
Morrisson, Major, Bo, 18th Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.
Murray, 2nd Lt, Ma, RA, on probation, to Mangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. R. BAYLEY,

Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps,
Bombay, 1st February, 1890.

1. Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the Class of Instruction under the Adjutant for proficiency certificates are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

2. The Battalion will parade this evening at 4-45 p.m. at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms, and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N. C. Officers detailed for that purpose. Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars this evening as follows:—

Byculla Schools and Byculla Scottish School.—Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-55 p.m.

St. Peter's School.—One single car leaves P. and O. Dockyard at 4 p.m.

3. The Battalion will fall in for Church Parade in front of the Gymkhana at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 2nd instant. Red uniform, helmets, and side arms.

Bombay Light Horse.

4. The Squadron will fall in for Church Parade at the Elphinstone Gardens at 5-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant. Swords and Forage Caps.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 1st February 1890.

1. The Battery will parade at the Municipal Offices at 4-15 p.m. this day punctually, and proceed to the Pilot Bunder, Colaba where the annual course will commence at 5 p.m.—On the conclusion of the practice the Battery will march to Camp. Every available man to be in the ranks.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Battery from the 29th Instant.—No. 160 Gr. W. C. Atkins.

3. The Battery will parade for Divine Service to-morrow as follows:—Church of England at 10-30 a.m. Roman Catholics, at 6-30 a.m.

4. Orderly officer for the day.—Lieut J. R. Slater. Next for duty.—Lieut. J. C. E. Branson, B. V. A.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

STEAMERS SHORTLY DUE.

Jan. 10 Melpomene (s), 1817 tons, from Hongkong. Lloyds. Left Colombo Jan. 25.
15 Oriental (s), 2712 tons, from Hongkong. P. and O.
25 Assyria (s), [illegible] tons, from Liverpool.
31 La Bourdonnais (s), 2214 tons, from Aden via Kurrachee.
27 Merkara (s), 2184 tons, from Aden, P. and O.
Merida (s), 1487 tons, from Rangoon.
[illegible] Dunstan (s), 1414 tons, from Amsterdam.
Pembury (s), 1203 tons, from Rangoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

(From James Macdonald and Co.'s Weekly Freight Circular for Overland Mail.

FOR LONDON.

1391 Clan Forbes (s), Tait.

FOR LONDON via KARACHI.

1330 Hansa (s), Campbell.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2927 City of Edinburgh (s), [illegible]
[illegible] Indramayo (s), Leslie.

FOR HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.

2385 Idar (s), Poland.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1437 Clan [illegible]

FOR ANTWERP.

2041 [illegible]
[illegible]

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

1293 Blackheath (s), Hall.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

[illegible] Hall, Alvarez.
[illegible] (s), [illegible]

FOR [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR CHINA.

[illegible]

[illegible]

St. [illegible]

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion. 8 a.m.—[illegible]. Hymns [illegible]. 4-45 p.m. [illegible]. 6 p.m. [illegible]

ALL SAINTS [illegible]

7-30 a.m.—[illegible]. 5-30 p.m.—[illegible]

St. JOHN [illegible]

8 a.m.—[illegible]. 11 a.m.—[illegible]. [illegible]

WESLEYAN [illegible]

11 a.m.—[illegible]. 4-30 p.m. [illegible]. 7-30 p.m. [illegible]. Colonel J. W. [illegible]

9 a.m. [illegible]. 4-30 p.m. [illegible]

The [illegible] will [illegible]

11 a.m.—[illegible]

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, [illegible]

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion. [illegible]

St. MARY'S CHURCH, [illegible]

7-30 a.m.—[illegible]. 8 a.m.—[illegible]. 5 p.m.—Sunday School. 6 p.m.—[illegible]

6-30 a.m.—[illegible]. 7-30 a.m.—[illegible] by Rev. [illegible]. 10 a.m. (Choral) [illegible] by Rev. F. [illegible]. 6 p.m.—(Choral) [illegible]. Fr. [illegible]. Daily 6-30 and 7 [illegible]

7 a.m. (Choral) [illegible]. Bible class [illegible]. Alms for general [illegible]

9 a.m.—[illegible]. 6 p.m.—[illegible]. [illegible]—Hymns [illegible]

BOMBAY [illegible]

Service will be [illegible] Edinburgh, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

MACMILLAN'S DICTIONARY [illegible]

[illegible]

WARD AND DOWNEY, PUBLISHERS.

[illegible], LONDON.

NEW TWO SHILLING NOVELS.

[illegible]

NEW SHILLING NOVELS.

[illegible]

NOW READY!!

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY [illegible] DIRECTORY

[illegible]

FOR SALE, [illegible] WITNEY BLANKETS, GUARANTEED PURE WOOL, In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS AND BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS.

MR C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. R. M. WALTON,)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, [illegible] William Lambert [illegible] Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

TRADE "SANITAS", MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1889, Antwerp 1885.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—Times
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—Lancet.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
CAREFULLY ADAPTED TO CORRECT
ALL DEFECTS OF VISION.
SPECTACLES vs. BLINDNESS.

THE symptoms indicating failure or irregularities of sight are frequently too long disregarded, and either from ignorance or feeling of difference the aid demanded by nature is withheld until serious mischief has been caused to the sight often resulting in blindness.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA.
OFFICES: 41, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
2 and 4, Mare Street, Calcutta.
20 and 21, Mount Road, Madras.
And 20, Tyndale Place, London, N.

WRIST WATCHES.
Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel ...... from	Rs. 25
Silver .... "	Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver ...... "	Rs. 40
14ct. Gold .... "	Rs. 55
18ct. Gold .... "	Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.
Performance and Durability Guaranteed.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 3rd February, at 2 p.m. at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.—A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.,
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, February 1, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m. punctually, Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder 2 chronometers in mahogany cases by [illegible] and Co. London; gold and silver watches [illegible] McCabe, and Jones of London, by order of [illegible] and Hurribhoy Narandass, [illegible] account and at the risk of Jamsetjee [illegible] Dargowalla.
PROPERTY OF OTHER GENTLEMEN.
1 gold watch by McCabe, 1 lever gold watch, [illegible] rings, 41 loose diamonds, and 12 ruby rings, a quantity of ivory, bronze, and wooden curious statues of great antiquity, a collection of handsome household furniture, [illegible] centre and pier tables, teapoys, whatnots, [illegible] shelves, almirahs, cupboards, wardrobes, dressing [illegible] washhand stands iron and wooden cots, iron [illegible] Chubb's lock, hanging, wall, and table lamps, clocks, China vases, table ornaments, a quantity of soap, [illegible] apparatus, a large assortment of glass and earthen [illegible] filters and a number of whicker-covered jars (kegs) with electro-plated taps useful for whisky and other liquors, musical boxes, harmoniums, &c., &c., &c.
The property is on view.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, February 1, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
NOTICE.
SALE of 3 Carriages with 7 Horses and Harness which was advertised to take place this Day by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee H. C. and in Re. Byram Poland has been postponed.

By order of Colonel W. Osborn, R.E. Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Public Works Department, Military Works Office, in Stone Lane Fort, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st February, 1890, at 2 p.m., the right of taking the fruits from trees in the compound of the Clare Mount Premises, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, for the year 1890.
For further information and conditions of sale, apply to the said Military Works Office, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MILL AND PRESS STORES, HARDWARE, MACHINERY, SHIP CHANDLERY, COOKING STOVES, &c.
Under instructions from the sole [illegible] M. M. Mody and Co. [illegible] MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] days until all lots are sold at [illegible] Fort, and at Nos. [illegible] hardware, Ship-chandlery Goods &c. &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (FURNISHED) AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
HIGH COURT.
O. C. J. JURISDICTION,
Suit No. 659 of 1889.
Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rahimon .... Plaintiff.
vs
C. A. Turner and Hajee Aboo Ahmed .... Defendants.
Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the [illegible] January 1890 the undermentioned immoveable property including the furniture therein will be sold on the premises by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Auctioneers, by the direction of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in this Suit, on Wednesday, the 12th February 1890, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
All that piece or parcel of land situate at Clare Road, Byculla in the Island of Bombay [illegible]

[illegible]

The steam-ship Blackheath, 1,674 tons, Captain C B Hall, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo, and 50 deck passengers.

The Coasting steamship Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G J Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and 361 deck passengers.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Melpomene, 1,920 tons, Captain Perini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

The steam-ship Friary, 1,505 tons, Captain T R Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport via Malta and Suez with 2,880 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Palitana, 1,956 tons, Captain R D Dougherty, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr W W Carilla, Mr Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Lieut A R Murray, and 21 deck passengers.

The Clan Line steam-ship Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons, Captain R G Taitt, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr John Muir, Lieut and Mrs Beames, Mr and Mrs Hodges and 4 children, Miss Best, and Dr E C Abbey.

The B I S N Co's steamship Purulia, 883 tons, Captain A S Houston, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Mr. Jusef Mundel, Mr M Bay, Mr J Hughes, Mr E Ault, Col. Wood Thorpe, Miss E Blackwell, Miss I Davidson, Mr N F Khaky, Mrs Fusila, Mr A Salliman, Mr Ebram, Mr C Dows, Mr Bugwandass, Mr Abdoola, Mrs Castello and 2 children, 31 cases of opium, 106 deck passengers, and 17 horses.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D. Balduino, Captain A. Cruciani sailing to-day at 11 a. m.:—For Genoa—Mr and Mrs Spencer, and Child, Signores Narciso Prado, Pelagio Dantes, Rangel Monteiro, Pinto Ribeiro, Delphino Lorena, L Mainhiro de Motta, V M DeMorzina Sampaio, Fonseca Nenes, Tancredo Burlamacchi, Antonio De Sampaio, Manuel Pereira Franco, Raoul Fernandes, Francisco Nobre, Rocha Antonio, Teotonio Sereora, Marques de Rocha, and Carlo Souza Franco, Mr C Marques de Mancembra, Col A G Handcock, Mr C B Kenworthy, Mr and Mrs Robertson, Revd J. Henderson, Capt D Blunt, Mr A W Wigram's party, Major and Mrs Caldas Xavier and 2 children, Mr George Cesar di Casto, Revd Celemi, Mr Pomato Carlaich erry, Mr C C Michelides, and Mr O Schiller. For Aden —58 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Berth.	Company or Agents.
S.S. C. Monroe	1429	Wilson	B	F Muir & Co.
" City of Edinburgh	2180	Barham	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
" C. Forbes	1590	Taitt	F	F Muir & Co.
" Hazara	1328	Campbell	K	Finlay Muir & Co.
" W. Hall	1880	Kilvert	M	K Nixon & Co.
" Blackheath	1674	Hall	O	J Mackintosh & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. D. Balduino	3014	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
" Bormida	[illegible]	DeNegri	5	F Bozzoni
" Taif	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	Hajee Cassum.
" Venetia	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	P & O Co.
" Thibet	2671	Preston	6	P & O S N Co.
" Imperator	[illegible]	Sechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Emir	[illegible]	Robson	10	J Mackintosh & Co.
" Media	[illegible]	Gill	12	K Nixon & Co.
" Idar	2805	Poland	13	E Bates & Co
" Almira a t e Barroso (man-of-war.)		D'Mello	15	N. Jamsetji.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Friary (s)	Evans	Newport, Dec 31.
31	Melpomene (s)	Perini	Hongkong, Jan 1[illegible]
	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi.
	Purulia (s)	Houston	Persian Gulf.
	Bua Pan (barque).	Sackstorph	Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden.
	Blackheath (s)	Hall	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Palitana (s)	Dougherty	Coast and Calcutta.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Taitt	London.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Melpomene, for Trieste &c.
" Friary, for [illegible]
" Nowshera, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvi &c.

Steamer D Balduino, Captain Cruciani, cleared yesterday for Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
27 Dalmally s .... Wilson .... Aden, Jan. 10.
Nevasa s .... Jones .... Singapore, Jan. 1[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27.—Steamer Magna and Aska; ship Forrest Hall.

DAILY IMPORTS.—January 31.

From Liverpool.

Clan Monroe s—4 cases soap, E Sumsoodin and Co.

From London.

Govino s—50 cases oilmanstore, E H Allarakhia; 123 cases oilmanstore &c, Budroodin Nuzerally; 31 cases biscuit &c, C Dadabhoy; 12 bases acid sulph &c, Treacher and Co; [illegible] cases medicine, M Asharoy and Co; 48 cases medicine, H Mooljee.

Massilia s—3 cases printed books, L Pandurang; 34 cases varnish &c, N Surafally and Co; 27 cases cheese &c, Treacher and Co; 2 bales printing paper, J Wassudeo; 4 cases printed books, Bombay Tract and Book Society; 52 packages oilmanstores, Cowasji Dadabhoy; 32 cases provision, Balton and Co; 50 bottles quicksilver, H Goculdass; 2 cases printed books, [illegible] Sagoon; 21 cases provision, [illegible]; 58 cases bacon, cheese, ham &c, C Tingdombe and Co; 3 cases medicine &c, Ballantine and Co; 125 cases Old Tom, M Bhickaji; 15 cases whisky, Phipson and Co.

Kangra s,—104 cases oilmanstores &c, Tyeballý Akbarally.

Sutlej s,—1 case perfumery, B Smith and Co.

Thames s,—10 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.

Peninsular s,—4 cases paper, A [illegible]; 9 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Abeona s,—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Pestonjee and Co.

From Antwerp.

[illegible] s,—26 packages glassware, M Ebram.

Govino s,—250 cases candles, S Hipoola; 1000 cases candles, A Shaikallum; 135 cases candles, Tayebally Rasoolji; 100 cases candles S Abdoolally; 5 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

From [illegible].

Medusa s,—14 cases glassware, Mohan Ayoob; 18 cases glassware, Juffer Rumsoll.

Imperator s,—4 packages glassware, Juffer Rumsoll; 7 cases paper, E Dossabjee; 9 packages glassware, Esm Osman.

For [illegible].

Massilia s,—53 cases beer, Wm Ball and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 31.

For Liverpool.

Idar s—300 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwt wheat, J Fachiri.

For London.

Clan Forbes s—7 bales hides, Ramall Purdine; 825 cwts aloves, A W Trailly.

Assam s—4 cwts ivory, C Alloobhoy.

For Havre.

Idar s—350 bales cotton 1,100 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

For Antwerp.

Emir s—1,000 bales cotton, F Sequest and Co; 710 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 155 bales cotton, A Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co; 520 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, [illegible] Co; 100 bales hemp, [illegible] and Co; 25 bales aloe fibre, R Kalachboy; 250 cwts cloves, A F Peters.

Etolia s—190 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales hemp, John L Kessler; 100 bales cotton, Duris and Co; 300 bales cotton, and 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, A Blanebook and Co; 1,000 cwts [illegible], Jaitha Veeram.

For Trieste.

Melpomene s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, [illegible] and Co; 2,695 cwts myrobalans, [illegible].

Wennington s—530 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 165 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Blackheath s—585 cwts gingelly seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Genoa.

Melpomene s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Venice.

Wennington Hall s—200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales Cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Melpomene s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 600 bales cotton, Duest and Co.

For [illegible].

[illegible] E D Sassoon and Co; 50 [illegible]

[illegible]

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31.

A recovery to the extent of 1/8d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, 44 3/8d. being the quotation through all channels, some private telegrams reporting strong buyers at the rate. Rupee Securities, however, were lower in each denomination. Fours having declined 1/2 at 89 3/4, and 4 1/2 per cents. 1/2 at 71 1/2. Consols were 1/8 per cent. lower at 97 1/8. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107 1/2. French Rentes in Paris were 1/2 per cent. lower, at 87 1/2; Exchange on London was slightly easier at Rs. 25 29 1/2.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of 3 per cent. on the Banks' Reserve, which stood on Wednesday evening at 43 per cent. of the Liabilities. The Bank rate remained at 6 per cent., the market rate on short London Bills being 4 1/2 per cent., and that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper 3 1/2 per cent., to which they were reduced on Wednesday. The weekly Specie shipment to Bombay consisted of £330,000 in Silver, which brings the shipments of this metal for the present month to the large total of nearly a million and a half sterling, to which must be added £190,000 in Gold during the same period, making the total amount £1,610,000 shipped to this port from London since the new year opened.

The Wheat and Seed markets were unchanged yesterday.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady both generally and for Surats, the total sales having been the same as on the previous day at 8,000 bales, but including a smaller proportion of Surats at 600 bales. The price of spot Mid. American remained at 6 1-16d, to which it was reduced on Wednesday; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, excepting for April-May deliveries, for which the decline was 1-32d. only, at 5 31-32d. in the nearer positions, to 31-64d. in the most distant. Quotations for East Indian Cotton, however, show an advance of 1-16d. in all grades of Dhollera and in Good Hinganghat; and Fine Broach with "Fully Good" clause had been sold for February-March shipment, at 5 13-32d. per lb. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

The reduced rate of 10 15-16 cents was still quoted for ready Mid-Uplands on New York yesterday; but April Futures were 7 points higher at 11·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales, and the total figures from the beginning of the season now give the following comparison with those for the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Thursday's Receipts	18,000	21,000	16,000
Five days' do.	125,000	116,000	105,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889	4,820,000	4,412,000	4,570,000

There has been some return of activity in our local market to-day, and purchases of ready stuff aggregating over 2,000 bales, are reported; but enquiry for arrival contracts has been absent. About two-thirds of the total Cotton taken has been Julgaum, at Rs. 205 1/2-9 per candy, the balance being made up of Khangaum, at Rs. 219; Pachora, at Rs. 198 1/2; Dhollia, at Rs 199 1/2; Hinganghat, at Rs. 240; and Barsee, at Rs. 220. A small lot of new Mowa, just arrived, also changed hands at Rs. 229 per candy. The tone of the market was steady at closing, but no advance in prices had been established.

Wheat.—The previous dull feeling still prevails in this market, and very little fresh business has transpired to-day; but prices are still quoted as before, though lacking in many cases the test of actual business.

Seeds are steady in tone, and a moderate export business has been done again to-day on the basis of previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,838	bales.
Wheat	11,346	cwts.
Linseed	3,424	"
Rapeseed	1,760	"
Gingelly	1,935	"
Ground Nuts	7,234	"
Castor Seed	1,345	"

Freights are steady, but rates are only supported by a speculative demand. The Massilia (s) was berthed yesterday for Havre, for February-March loading, at 22s. per ton, with concessions; and the St. Dunstan (s) for March loading, for Liverpool, at 22s. also with concessions. To-day business has been done for Marseilles, for February shipment, at 22s. per ton.

Exchange.—Notwithstanding the higher price of Silver in London, this market has been quiet with a weak tendency. Ready rates for remittance were to be had to the close of the mail at our quotations, but probably in one direction only. Banks being unwilling sellers in any position. Rates for forward Mercantile bills have been irregular, and it is difficult to quote this Paper; but we hear of 1s. 5 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits for the second half of February, and 1s. 5 [illegible]d. for April delivery, having been done. The following are the closing rates for the mail:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 5 3/8d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 5 5-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 15-32d.		"
Credits	do.	...1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·85	"

Government Paper has had some further upward movement to-day, the rate for Fours for Money and account, which was 97 15-16 in the earlier part of the day having advanced to 98 1-16 and 98 1/8, respectively, the rate for the March settlement having reached 98 1/8. Before closing, however, 1-16 per cent. of the advance was lost, the cash rate having receded to 98. For 4 1/2 per cents. 100 1/2 is the nominal quotation.

Shares have been quiet, few transactions having transpired on any line, and the only changes we make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 on New Great Eastern Cotton Mill shares at Rs. 615; and of Rs. 5 in [illegible] at Rs. 790; and a decline of Rs. 2 1/2 in Manockjee Petit, at Rs. 1,130. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 higher in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the third, at Rs. 3,050 and Rs. 760, respectively.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, Jan. 31.

French mail steamer Niemen, from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good [illegible]	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market is quiet but steady.	
[illegible]	5s. 4d.
[illegible]	6s. 7 1/2d.
[illegible]	9 3/8.
Exchange on [illegible] days' sight	1s. 5d.
3 1/2 per cent. [illegible]	97 1/8
3 per cent. French [illegible]	87 1/2
4 per cent. Rupee paper	89 3/4
4 1/2 per cent.	71 1/2
3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1/2
[illegible]	44 3/8d. per oz.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending [illegible] Total bullion £ [illegible]; public deposits £ [illegible]; other deposits £ [illegible]; other securities £ 21,100,000, [illegible]; notes and gold £ 12,400,000, [illegible]. The Bank's reserve is 43 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

Simla, Jan. 31.—The barometer has risen, except in North-western India, west of the Central Provinces, and part of the Deccan, where it has fallen. The rise is large in Burma and East Bengal. Changes are slight elsewhere. General distribution unchanged. Easterly and southeasterly winds are blowing over the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and south of Punjab. Other wind directions are unsettled. Temperature has [illegible] and is slightly [illegible] Central India, Sind, and [illegible] is cloudy in [illegible] only rainfall in [illegible] very slowly. [illegible] south-west to-morrow, but little [illegible]

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Jan. 31.

10 p.m.	76·0

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

6 a.m.	71·6
10 a.m.	77·4
2 p.m.	81·7
6 p.m.	81·5

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 31st Jan. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	12	56	3	19
Teheran	[illegible]	5	40	...	52
[illegible]	[illegible]	7	41	...	[illegible]

[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CONYBEARE.—January 2[illegible], at Madras, the wife of H C Conybeare, Bengal Civil Service of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ARRINDELL—MOOR.—January 2[illegible], at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. [illegible] and George Westcott, Cecil May Arrindell, Barrister-at-Law, to Mabelle Emily, third daughter of the Rev R H Moor, of Port of Spain, Trinidad, W. I.

DEATH.

LEONARD.—January 27, at Lahore, of typhoid fever, G S Leonard, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Hindu Social Reform.—We have received other letters upon this subject, but for the present the correspondence must cease.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1890.

It is extraordinary how large a number of English books and pamphlets are in the present day devoted to realistic descriptions of the misery of the poor. In prose fiction we have recently had the "History of an African Farm," "A Village Tragedy," and "The Nether World," three novels depicting respectively life in the colonies, in the rural districts of England, and in London, so as to show the utter misery under which many men, women, and children are crushed owing to the circumstances of life in this age of progress. But novels, however realistic, may be more the product of the writer's imagination than a true picture of the state of society they describe; and, if it were not for other evidence, we should condemn the novels mentioned above as giving a false and exaggerated picture of the evils of life, and say that they were constructed with the express intention of harrowing our feelings. Unfortunately there is too much evidence supporting their substantial truth in the police reports of the daily papers, in the revelations on the subject of sweating, and in the facts collected by such pamphlets as "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London," "How the Poor Live," and "Horrible London." Let us follow the guidance of Mr. G. R. Sims, the author of the two last mentioned pamphlets, in a visit to the London slums, and contemplate for a moment the life led by the poor in the midst of the wealth and luxury of the greatest city in the world. The scenes that he introduces us to are exceedingly painful even to read about, but the author warns us that the worst of what he knows is too bad to be plainly expressed in print. In spite of this restriction on the freedom of his pen, the account he gives may rival anything we have read about the condition of slaves in America and the West Indies. In fact, in some respects the poor in London are worse off than were the negroes on American plantations. A large number of negro slaves were happy enough, if they happened to belong to a kind master who treated them well; but the London poor are crushed to the ground and starved by economical laws without conscience and without mercy. Their miseries are chiefly due to the fact that their wages are low, and their rents are high. The ordinary state of affairs to which Mr. Sims introduces us is a large family earning from nothing to fourteen shillings a week, and paying four to six shillings rent out of that miserable income for one or in some cases two small rooms. Here is a typical example of the kind of thing he saw again and again in the course of his explorations. "I was but the other day in a room in this district occupied by a widow woman, her daughters of seventeen and sixteen, her sons of fourteen and thirteen, and two younger children. Her wretched apartment was on the street level, and behind it was the common yard of the tenement. In this yard the previous night a drunken sailor had been desperately maltreated, and left for dead. I asked the woman if she had not heard the noise, and why she didn't interfere. 'Heard it,' was the reply. 'Well, we ain't deaf, but they're a rum lot in this here house, and we're used to rows. There ain't a night passes as there ain't a fight in the passage or a drunken row; but why should I interfere? 'Taint no business of mine.' As a matter of fact, this woman, her grown up daughters, and her boys must have lain in that room night after night, hearing the most obscene language, having a perfect knowledge of the proceedings of the vilest and most depraved of profligate men and women forced upon them, hearing cries of murder and the sound of blows, knowing that almost every crime in the decalogue was being committed in that awful backyard on which that broken casement looked. For this room with its advantages, the widow paid four and sixpence a week; the walls were mildewed and streaming with damp; the boards as you trod upon them made the slushing noise of a plank spread across a mud puddle in a brick field; foul within and foul without, these people paid the rent of it gladly, and perhaps thanked God for the luck of having it." This picture might naturally be supposed to be an exceptional case, but it is paralleled by so many other facts of the same kind or worse given in Mr. Sims' pamphlet, some *in extenso* and others shortly by an abstract of prominent features, that we are forced to believe such overcrowding and filthy surroundings to be the ordinary domestic circumstances of the very poor in London.

On first reading such accounts, one is inclined to think that the slums of London are far the foulest spots that have ever disfigured the face of the world. Yet it is probable that all the great cities of the world have similar dens of misery. The Rev. Prebendary Capel-Cure, preaching once in St. Paul's Cathedral, referred to Mr. Sims' "Horrible London" and remarked that he had read a series of papers on the "Misery of Paris," published in 1881, and that the unspeakable, the nameless horrors, the awful accumulation of guilt and filth and misery which the French writer had seen with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears "made even the dreadful revelation of the English writer seem almost trivial in comparison." In the case of Paris we have not at hand any precise information to supplement this general statement, but for Bombay figures on the subject are given annually in the health reports, and show that this city is far more overcrowded than London. Indeed we doubt whether any city in the world has quarters more densely populated than our native town. It speaks well for the energy of our health officers that, in spite of the terrible density of the population, this city has a fairly low death-rate. It must be a tremendous task for them to enforce sanitation in our crowded houses and streets. In his annual report for 1885 Dr. Weir remarked: "When we compare the number of persons to the area of Bombay with the density of the population in London, we find the general pressure of population greater in this city, and the pressure fearfully more intense in the districts of most human concentration. The density of population in the most dense section of London is less than the density in any of the twelve most densely crowded sections of Bombay, representing a population of 479,566 and which have 458·57 persons to each acre. In London the average is about 49 persons to each acre, in Bombay 52; but the extreme pressure in London is 233, whereas in Bombay it rises to 759 persons to an acre." Thus the overcrowding in London depicted by Mr. Sims is surpassed by at least one other city at the present day, and probably by many more. They also appear on examination to have been surpassed by the state of London itself, some fifty years ago. Although literature was then less busy than now in probing the depths of crime and misery, some records remain of the middle of the century which may be compared with the state of the poor described [illegible]

[illegible] 1,000 is the number deemed necessary for a single prisoner in England. A house visited by Mr. Beames, whose account of the Rookeries of London was published in 1852, "contained five rooms, one of which was inhabited only by a man and his wife, but in the four remaining rooms eighty-six human beings were crowded together." Nor let it be thought that the rooms were large. The dimensions of one of them, which held seventeen persons, was ten feet long by eight feet wide.

These facts and figures are decidedly worse than any instance of overcrowding given even by Mr. Sims, and show that, however bad the London slums may be, they are on the whole not quite so bad as they once were, so that from the comparison it appears that improvement is possible and that some little improvement has indeed been effected in spite of the mass of accumulated horrors that still remain. Mr. Sims himself acknowledges that a slight gleam of light is discernible in the darkness. "The good effects of the Education Act of 1870 are beginning to become clearly manifest, as the girls first brought under its influence are growing up to womanhood. "The new generation is learning at least to be clean if not to be honest. The young mothers of the slums—the girls who have been at the Board Schools—have far tidier homes already than their elders. Hard as are some of the evils of the Education Act, they are out-balanced by the good, and it is that Act above all others which will eventually bring about the new order of things so long desired." Some good has also no doubt been effected by the preaching of Temperance reformers, although the gin palaces still flare in meretricious grandeur in the poor districts of London, offering a brilliant contrast to the dark filthy dens whose inmates they entice away to enjoy in drunkenness and temporary forgetfulness of their wretched state. But inculcation of temperance and the spread of education are not enough to cope successfully with the wretched condition of the poor in great cities. It can hardly be expected that they will ever before the millennium, as a class, abjure intoxicating liquors, and education by giving them knowledge of better things must often rather intensify their misery. The causes of overcrowding are increase of population, low wages, and high rents, all of which are notoriously difficult to remove. The tendency of modern civilisation is to collect more and more people in the confined areas of great cities. This increases the value of land, and raises rents enormously. It is worse than useless to try and cure the evils by sweeping away the slums and raising in their place broad streets with fine public or private buildings. The only effect is, that the poor who must live near their work pack themselves all the more closely wherever they can get housed, and their rents rise higher than ever. In London "so limited is now the accommodation for the class whose wage-earning power is of the smallest that in the few quarters left open to them rents have gone up 100 per cent. in five years—a room which once let for 2s. a week is now 4s." In Bombay, as we have seen, the spaces inhabited by the poor are still more crowded than in London, the rents may be lower here, but the poor are proportionately poorer, and cannot afford to pay for enough room to afford them a fair chance of health and comfort. "Although the degree of crowding," writes Dr. Weir in his report for 1887, "is fearful it is most difficult to lessen it; practically I doubt if it can be lessened, but its effects may be abated." We hope that this accent of despair is only temporary, and that some remedy may be contrived to lessen the evil. For if it is not lessened, it is likely to increase yearly with every increase of the population of the city. The prospect is a serious one which affects the interests not only of the poor, but also of the rich. For epidemics originating and fostered in the crowded quarters of the native town cannot be confined within those limits, but may spread their destructive effects over the whole city.

A few weeks since in referring to the drainage of Rangoon, then just completed, we referred to the Shone system, which like that recommended for adoption at Cairo by Mr. Baldwin Latham, is especially adapted for dealing with towns the low level of which renders it difficult or impossible to obtain a sufficient outfall for sewers constructed on the usual water-borne system. The motive power used in Shone's system differs from that to be employed at Cairo. It depends on the application of compressed air instead of hydraulic power for the emptying of the chambers which are common to both systems. The use of water power has the advantage of eliminating the danger inseparable from the liberation of the air employed to empty the chambers after contact with sewage. The water used in the hydraulic pumps is never in contact with the sewage, and even if liberated, it would not mix with the adjacent air. There is some difference of scientific opinion as to the relative merits of compressed air and compressed water as agents for the distribution of power. In practice the efficiency, like the cost, is about the same. The advantage on the side of water is that every drop that is compressed can be counted on for results, while if two atmospheres be stored to give pressure, when one is liberated the remaining one is nil so far as motive power goes, for it is lost in the general pressure of the atmosphere. On the other hand air does not freeze when the thermometer falls below zero, and the pipes carrying it do not burst. This is in respect to hydraulic machinery, which however, need not be considered in countries where water never freezes. Hydraulic machinery has been growing in favour ever since Sir William Armstrong showed how manifold are the uses to which it can be put. It does the loading and the unloading in the Bombay Docks, and indeed in all the great docks of the world. Compressed air has been employed by Zalinsky as the most effective means of propelling shells containing dynamite to great distances without concussion or shock. Air and water, like electricity, have a future before them, and steam must see to it that it be not made the mere handmaid of more potent agencies.

We are glad to hear on the best authority that the Order of Government sanctioning the admission of selected Parsees into the Poona Volunteer Corps was not intended to exclude natives of other races. The Order in question is as follows:—"The admission in the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps of selected Parsees is sanctioned on the condition that they sufficiently understand the English language, adopt the uniform of the Corps, and are willing and able to share in its duties—*vide* Government Resolution No. 4321, dated 20th October 1886." It will be seen that Parsees only are referred to in the Government Resolution, and the wording is certainly calculated to encourage the belief that the sanction covers candidates of that race only. But we understand that Government had no intention to make a distinction between Parsees and other natives. The explanation of the case appears to be that Colonel Propert, the Commandant of the Poona Volunteer Corps, applied for permission to enrol selected members of the Parsee community, and Government sanctioned the application on certain conditions which had been laid down by the Government of India in 1885. Presumably it was because Colonel Propert had said nothing about other natives that the sanction was given for Parsees only. Hence the impression which the Order has created amongst Hindus and Mahomedans that the Order was not intended for their benefit. The Government of India, as their Resolution of 1886 showed, have no objection to the enrolment of natives in existing corps where the rules do not provide—as they do in some cases—that the corps shall be restricted to Europeans. We are glad to have the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] it from the [illegible] be put down to [illegible] cold weather [illegible] of the up-country [illegible] team had previously [illegible] yesterday were [illegible] time of year, and the [illegible] their native heath, but [illegible] favour. Nevertheless they [illegible] congratulated on their [illegible] come to them as the [illegible] work. They have for years [illegible] their minds to win a name for [illegible] cricket, and they deserve credit [illegible] to the natives around them an [illegible] example in pluck and [illegible] same we hope that it is not [illegible] amongst the Europeans in [illegible] play under many disadvantages [illegible] team has yet to be built up. [illegible] reason why something of the [illegible] Gymkhana eleven in the old [illegible] be won back, so that it may [illegible] as good records as it did before [illegible] Wyer foretold that tennis would [illegible] the ruin of cricket in Bombay.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* [illegible] the order of the Government [illegible] admission of "selected Parsees [illegible] Volunteer Corps. We cannot [illegible] says, that the true principle of the [illegible] movement is greatly misunderstood when the authorities allow such an invidious thing as selection to creep in. The Parsis are [illegible] for the Volunteer force, because it must always be to their interest to support British power; [illegible] there seems to be no reason why the members of this small and highly respectable [illegible] should not be allowed to enrol themselves [illegible] Volunteer corps in India, if possessing the necessary physical qualifications. But there [illegible] no selection from a social standpoint [illegible] should be eligible. We make no such [illegible] with regard to Europeans and Eurasians [illegible] case of the Parsi community, to do so is to [illegible] the first principles of a pure Volunteer [illegible]

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 2[illegible] equal to a death-rate of 22·53 per [illegible] annum as against 500 or 27·30 the [illegible] period of last year, and 425 or 27·08 [illegible] past five years. Of the total [illegible] from small-pox, 4, measles; [illegible] cholera; 2, dropsy; 58, phthisis; [illegible] the nervous system; 44, affections of the [illegible] tory organs; 21, diarrhœa; 17, dysentery [illegible] born; 30, old age and debility; 5, [illegible] violence. The classified list of the deceased [illegible] 11, Buddhist or Jain; 12, Brahmin; 1, [illegible] 4, Bhatia; 201, Hindu of other caste; [illegible] outcaste; 22, Mussulman; 15, Parsi; 1, [illegible] Native Christian; 1, Eurasian; 7, [illegible] Negro-African; 1, other and unknown [illegible] total number of births registered was 2[illegible] 298 last year, and 283 the average over the past five years.

The Season reports for the Bombay Presidency for the week ending January 28th are summarised in the following general remarks:—[illegible] Karachi. Early sown late crops in three talukas of Shikarpur damaged by locusts. Late crops generally in one taluka of Karachi, jowari [illegible] taluka of Poona, and exotic cotton in [illegible] talukas of Dharwar blighted. [illegible] rally in two talukas of Nasik [illegible] Poona and jowari in parts of A[illegible] Sholapur withering for want of [illegible] and cotton in one taluka of [illegible] crops generally in two talukas [illegible] Ahmednagar, and one of Poona [illegible] weather or excessive cold. [illegible] wise generally good or middling [illegible] crops commenced in a few districts [illegible] in four talukas of Khandesh and [illegible] Water scarce in three talukas of K[illegible] ture stock good except in one taluka of [illegible]

Some public good will come of the impending visit to Delhi, thinks the [illegible] it appears that the local [illegible] stimulated by the prospect of his [illegible] clearing up the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]GRAMS.

[illegible]

[illegible] LIABILITY COMPANY.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

[illegible] Liverpool and [illegible] limited [illegible] three and a half [illegible]

[illegible]Y B[illegible]ACE.

[illegible] for March 26.

[illegible]CARE.

[illegible] son of the second Mar[illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel, Gre[illegible]

([illegible] TELEGRAMS.)

[illegible] VISIT OF H. M. THE QUEEN TO FRANCE.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

[illegible] at Aix-les-Bains at [illegible]

[illegible] MAJESTY.

[illegible] has had a relapse.

[illegible] OF COUNT ANDRASSY.

[illegible] is in a moribund condition.

[illegible] THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 30.

[illegible] Grand Duke Nicholas is suffering from [illegible] to proceed to Nice in [illegible]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 31.

[illegible] Pekin, with the outward [illegible], left here for Bombay [illegible]

A [illegible]OCKING TRAGEDY.

([illegible] CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

[illegible] to Messrs. Moore and Com[illegible] with two Europeans, went [illegible] of a respectable gentleman [illegible]. The durwan refused [illegible] they burst open the gate, and [illegible] swordstick in his hand drew, the [illegible] the durwan, who died shortly [illegible] before the magistrate this [illegible] being drunk, as alleged by [illegible], and as to passing the durwan [illegible], said it was accidental, and [illegible] him. Great excitement [illegible] this account.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the [illegible] Council of the Governor-General to-day, the Hon. Mr. Crosthwaite, in presenting the Bill for recovering certain public de[illegible] that the Bill provides that a [illegible] who wishes to realise land-[illegible] recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, [illegible] to him from a defaulter who is [illegible] in another district, may send to the Collector of that other district a certificate, [illegible] the name of the defaulter, the amount [illegible], and the account on which it is due. On receiving the certificate the Collector of [illegible] may proceed to recover the [illegible] as if it were an arrear of land-revenue [illegible] in his own district.

The Hon. Mr. Scoble, in moving for leave to amend the Indian Factories Act of 1881, said in 1884 the Bombay Government appointed a Commission to carefully consider the subject in all [illegible], and that the Commission presented [illegible] report in the following year 1887. Mr. Jones, who had been Inspector of Factories [illegible] Bombay, prepared a special report on Indian [illegible] at the request of Mr. Redgrave, the Chief Inspector of Factories in England. Questions [illegible] asked in the House of Commons [illegible] labour of Indian operatives, and [illegible] once been suggested that it [illegible] expedient to extend the provisions [illegible] Factory Acts [illegible]. [illegible] of India has been occupied [illegible] of local Governments and [illegible] particulars in which [illegible] shown to be defective [illegible] on the employment of labour [illegible] fairly be introduced with due regard [illegible] of the operatives themselves and [illegible] interference with the develop[illegible] industries in India. It [illegible] be at once admitted that English Factory Acts are inapplicable as regards many of [illegible] of labour. It follows [illegible] work of the operative in an Indian factory [illegible] and less exhaustive than that [illegible] working in England, and that provisions which are rendered necessary by the exact[illegible] of labour in English mills, are not demanded in the interest of Indian operatives, who [illegible] be prejudicially affected by them. Our proposals are eight in number:—(1) to extend the operation of the Act to factories in which [illegible] than twenty persons are employed; (2) to raise the minimum age at which children may be employed in any factory, from seven to nine years; (3) to limit the hours of employment for women to eleven hours a day; (4) to secure to women as well as to children proper intervals for food and rest during the day, and not less than four days' holiday in each month; (5) to secure a proper supply of water for the use of operatives; (6) to insure proper ventilation and cleanliness in factories; (7) to prevent overcrowding likely to be injurious to health; and (8) to give local Governments greater power to obtain returns and make rules for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Act. In Indian factories, Mr. Jones, who speaks from experience as an inspector in both countries, [illegible] his opinion that the English Factory Acts could not with fairness be put in force in India, the condition of the country, climate, and people being so different. In a despatch [illegible] the Secretary of State, which has been [illegible] before Parliament, the Government of [illegible] that it is a well-attested fact that [illegible] in Indian factories reach the standard of [illegible] and content which is not attained by [illegible] in their own rank of life who are engaged [illegible] of a different nature. The machinery, [illegible] owing to comparative absence of [illegible] in the factories in India at a [illegible] that it would not be tolerated in England, and it is estimated that in many of the mills in India about twice as many operatives are [illegible] as would be employed in mills of the [illegible] capacity in England.

THE MOHUNT OF TIRUPATI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 31.

[illegible] the Mohunt of Tirupati con[illegible] at Chittoor. The Sessions Judge [illegible] the case, the assessors [illegible] that the charge was not proved. [illegible] characterising the [illegible] as a perverse one. He said it [illegible] that even if it was given by [illegible] the judge would have no hesitation in [illegible] his legal powers of referring the case to [illegible]. No reasonable man, who had sat in [illegible] through this protracted trial, could have [illegible] doubt of the prisoner's guilt. The [illegible] disbelieved the story told for the [illegible] convicted the prisoner of the offence [illegible] sentenced him to three years' rigorous [illegible]. At the request of prisoner's [illegible] the first month to be a [illegible] the prisoner to appeal. The [illegible] spectators.

[illegible]ABAD NEWS.

([illegible])

HYDERABAD, JAN. 30.

[illegible] children, representing fifty-[illegible] Hyderabad, Chudderghat, Secunderabad, [illegible] passed in review before the [illegible] to-day. At the conclusion [illegible] the Resident [illegible] congratulated [illegible] on this [illegible] as a proof of the [illegible] be treated [illegible]

[illegible]UTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 31.

Colonel Cooke, District Staff Officer, Umballa, has been gazetted Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, vice Colonel Bushman.

THE CHIN FIELD FORCE.

The civil authorities in Burma will probably be asked to undertake the forwarding of supplies to the Chin Field Force, as the military transport has proved unequal to the task.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Colonel T. Deane has been confirmed as Director of the Army Remount Department, from the 28th November. Colonel Tolar and Majors Broadbent and Grant are consequently confirmed in their officiating appointments in the Military Department.

THE SIKKIM-THIBET NEGOCIATIONS.

The final ratification of the treaty regarding the Sikkim-Thibet dispute will be directly between the British and Chinese Governments, though the terms will be settled in India with the Amban as representing the Pekin authorities.

UNIFORM WEIGHTS FOR INDIA.

The Government of India have addressed the local Governments regarding the practicability of securing a uniform system of weights in all India. That which appears the best solution according to the Government, is the tolah of 180 grains, which is the exact weight of the rupee, the seer of 80 tolahs and the maund of 40 seers. All railways have adopted these weights, and the tendency of trade will naturally be to follow this example. The local Governments are asked to take the opinions of the principal trading associations before forwarding their replies.

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

The rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for 1890-91, has been fixed at one shilling and five pence the rupee.

THE DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL ON FURLOUGH.

Mr. Branson, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted furlough for eighteen months from March next.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF INDIAN POLITICIANS.

Our London correspondent writes:—The *Weekly Chronicle*, a journal which one does not often see and never hear of, although published in Fleet Street, apparently has on its staff an old Anglo-Indian of press proclivities who must be as aged as William Taylor, of Patna. I commend to your notice an article entitled "The Indian Congress." The references to men and events in India, who and which are now memories only are most interesting. The inferences the writer draws are sound and unique. In all the wide waste of criticism which the Bombay Session has called forth this article has the most distinct flavour of special reminiscence and pungent remark, and is, perhaps, the most quotable for an Indian journal. What the writer says about the great orator of a bye-gone generation, George Thompson, is, however, not accurate; the remarks are acrid as a whole and untrue in part.

When Silk Buckingham, the first apostle of Indian political freedom, landed in Calcutta, the English speaking community to whom he addressed himself were very small in number and somewhat insignificant in political influence. In order to strengthen his arguments, Mr. Buckingham indulged in ridicule of the civil servants of the East India Company, who were then the absolute rulers of the country. The civil servants at once retorted by putting Mr. Buckingham on board the first ship that sailed for London—deporting him, as it was called, and thus put an end to his career as an Indian agitator. He afterwards endeavoured to arouse public opinion in England on the subject, but the people of England were not in a receptive mood, and Mr. Buckingham collapsed.

Mr. George Thompson afterwards essayed to follow in the steps of Silk Buckingham, but although the times were more propitious, and the subject had gained in interest, he utterly failed to make any impression. The mob oratory which had been so effective in England, was not suited to the then state of India. The Bengali Baboo was not sufficiently educated to understand him, and Mr. Thompson subsided into a servant of the King of Delhi, and in consideration of an allowance from that titular monarch, engaged himself to make speeches at the [illegible] meeting in Leadenhall-street, and abuse the Board of Directors.

After George Thompson had ceased to effervesce, there was little or no agitation of any kind in India. There were many newspapers [illegible] Cobbe, Harry and Saunders, in Calcutta, who advocated the cause, and expressed the sentiments of the unofficial European community. Marshman, at Serampore, was the organ of the officials, Buist, at Bombay, led the community there. Place at Delhi, lent his columns to the military, and Lang, at Meerut, fulfilled a function somewhat similar to that of *Truth* in London. While Herbert Edwardes [illegible] his arguments for the annexation of the Punjab, in the columns of the *Delhi Gazette*, Campbell (now Sir George) and Malleson (now Colonel Malleson) published their views in the *Mofussilite*. None of them, however, troubled themselves with native ideas, or cared aught for the opinions of the Hindus or the Mahomedans. In those days it was generally held that as India was won by the sword (which in fact it was not), it ought to be governed by the sword.

Whenever a question arose which affected the Europeans, then scattered all over India, there were meetings in the Presidency towns at which the speakers were almost always connected with the legal profession and protests were made or action taken as was deemed desirable. The natives seldom or ever took any part in the proceedings except where money was to be subscribed, and then they were called on to assist. It is somewhat peculiar that the name of Hume was several times somewhat prominent on those occasions.

This state of things continued for several years, until rumours became prevalent as to the state of the native mind, and matters culminated in the great mutiny of 1857, which resulted in the overthrow of the East India Company and the substitution of the Government of the Crown.

That fearful catastrophe might have been entirely avoided if the Government of the day had only made themselves as well acquainted with the state of native opinion as were many of the individual Europeans who resided among the people, but so [illegible] was the temper of the officials that to suggest the true state of things was to provoke insult, so that men who had any respect for himself would discuss the topic with any of them. It was a remarkable illustration of the truth of the old classic line *Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat*. The true history of the Indian Mutiny has never been written, nor is it desirable that it should be. Sufficient is known to make the lesson taught by it, effectual for all time to come.

Since the Government by the Crown, a very different state has prevailed, and principles which were before scouted as utterly absurd are now universally admitted. The outcome of this is the Indian Congress which is now a recognized institution although it is rather in advance of the general population. The promoters, however, seem anxious to force the pace, in which they will probably fail. It seems that they have incurred heavy expenses, which they are now seeking to have defrayed. In this they will probably be unsuccessful, for although the Hindu is willing to pay for a prospective benefit, he is as loth as an Irish tenant to pay for past services. It is a common saying that there is no equivalent for gratitude in the language of the Hindu—no one who knows the Hindu looks for it. He has a keen sense of present advantage or of future benefit, but he is never willing to acknowledge any obligation for what is past. Nor is this peculiar to the native Oriental. When Lord Ellenborough was Governor-General and about to depart there was a movement to present him with a testimonial, which he desired should take the shape of trees to be planted in various parts where required. Nearly all the military put down their names for various sums, and the amount subscribed was very respectable, but after Lord Ellenborough left, very few paid up, consequently, the testimonial never really assumed the shape it should have done. Now, Lord Ellenborough showed more favour to the military than any of his predecessors, but their sense of gratitude had become affected by the climate. After he left, his name was only remembered in connection with a plagiarism.

Whatever be the character of the Hindu for gratitude, he is at all events very intelligent and knows well in what direction his interests lie, and Mr Bradlaugh will find, in the course of his dealings with them, [illegible] Aryan cousins, whatever creed they may profess, are quite as acute as any of the Northern [illegible] whom he has been in the habit of addressing, and far more free from their peculiar prejudices. They have an innate reverence for royalty, and, though they may listen to his peculiar notions on the subject of iconoclasticism, they will not adopt any of them as they have been adopted by his more ignorant admirers. His position with regard to them is better than that of either Silk Buckingham or George Thompson, but it is very doubtful whether he will make any more favourable impression than did either of them. They may prepare a brief for him, and constitute him their spokesman in Parliament, but it will only be until they can select one of themselves to fulfill the duty of making their wishes known. The Congress is well suited for that purpose, and as time goes on will most probably develope into a real institution for the elucidation of Indian public opinion. Every year produces Indian [illegible] the English [illegible] [illegible] Bradlaugh [illegible]

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 10.

It would take more than the debut of the *Woman*, the *Speaker*, the *Daily Graphic*, or the *Review of Reviews*,—more even than the jubilee of the *Penny Post* to raise our drooping souls after a week under the grip of the influenza demon. It has been here a cough, there a cough—cough, cough everywhere—here a sneeze there a sneeze—sneeze, sneeze, everywhere; consequently we are not very lively—nor very well fitted for the task of recording cheerfully the dull events of a very dull week. In spite of influenza however, the private view of the "Old Masters" at the Royal Academy was very well attended, and there was the usual show of very smart dresses, remarkable hats, and pretty faces. One of the most striking figures was Lady Dilke in a white cloth mantle, trimmed with bands of otter. Miss Mabel Collins, back from Tangiers, was another well known face in the crowd, and Lord Wolseley, Mr. Andrew Lang, and Mr. Wemyss Reid were also on view for a short time, and took up quite as much attention as the Velasquez and Romneys that we were all invited to see, for humanity appears always to be more attractive than the finest specimens of art, at least if we may judge from the larger share of attention given by reporters to the people, instead of the pictures at a private view. The hat most prevalent—I speak as if it were an epidemic—was the round shape, known as the Spanish Matador, which is very becoming, worn with a long Matador cloak made with a little cape.

* * *

A very few ladies tried the effect on the spectators of the new veil which has odd spots of velvet here and there to represent Court patches—moons, stars, and crescents, more eccentric than becoming. One of the nicest gowns was of a rich dark green velvet with a deep border, of beaver round the end of the skirt, and a dark green cloth coat with revers and cuffs of the same fur. The hat, a large flapping green felt, had one long and two short ostrich plumes of light brown to suit the fur, and was lined underneath with the same shade of brown velvet. Another very elegant dress was of dark grey cloth, edged with narrow fox and with a triple cape bordered also with the fur. A little girl of about three looked charming in a quaint palisse, copied from an old Dutch picture. It was made of myrtle green velvet, with a yoke, from which the skirt fell in straight gathers. A prim little Dutch hood made a pretty frame for her fair little face and flaxen curls, and a dainty little muff of velvet and ribbon kept her little mittened hands comfortable. Those who suffer from cold fingers should try the new muff warmers which only need to be boiled twenty minutes and then will keep hot for several hours. Old people and invalids who have tried them are rapturous in their praises. But among the robust, they have not found much favour. It requires so much forethought to set one's muff warmer a-boiling before starting for a constitutional!

* * *

People who appreciate muff warmers will also probably appreciate the watches which are made with an appointment dial in the place of the seconds dial which one sees on doctors' watches. Not that appointment watches are specially suited to cold-fingered people; but they are adapted for people of a methodical mind who would be equally zealous in boiling a muff warmer, or setting the appointment hand of a watch to bring to mind their engagements.

* * *

One of the newest ways of killing time in the country is to get up a ladies' fire-brigade. I hear that the young ladies of Billingborough, in Lincolnshire, are most energetic in their attention to their duties, and when destructive conflagrations are scarce, they turn their attention to extinguishing the fires of the household,—an effort, which, though showing praiseworthy zeal, does not enhance the comfort of their families. It is another case of the boys and the frogs—what is play to one is death to another. Something of the same thing applies to Mrs. Langtry's plan for passing old age. Playing ingenues is her ideal of getting through the dreary days of her second childhood. Very interesting, no doubt, to Mrs. Langtry but it might not be the audience's ideal way of getting value for their money.

* * *

Talking of cash reminds me of the delightful legacy of £30,000 which the famous Mrs. O'Shea inherited a few weeks ago under the will of Lady Wood. Mrs. O'Shea is descended from Sir Matthew Wood who was twice Lord Mayor of London and created a baronet. Sir Matthew Wood took the popular side in the question between George IV. and the much persecuted Queen Caroline. His son, Mr. Page Wood, became Lord Chancellor, and was created Lord Hatherley, a title which became extinct on the death of its holder. Captain O'Shea is a Limerick man. What great fortitude it must require to divorce a wife who has just received such a pretty addition to her pin money! Gossip says Mr. Parnell was engaged to be married to a sister of Mrs. O'Shea's, who died some four or five years ago.

* * *

The *Pall Mall* has a pretty story of the Empress Augusta. When autograph fans were in fashion a few years ago, one of the Empress's granddaughters asked her to write something, and the old Empress in her delicate Italian hand wrote *Dieu se dit "je ne peux pas etre partout et," il crea la mere.*

* * *

Mr. Barnum is the Lee Major of his own show—and in that capacity Lady Aberdeen has arranged to let him out on January 30, for the benefit of the Irish peasant workers and the distressed Irish ladies fund. Lady Aberdeen as show-woman will exhibit the great animal's capabilities in her own drawing room at Grosvenor Square. She will make him, metaphorically speaking, go through hoops, and turn [illegible] and trip about and dance to order. Another remarkable American animal on view will be Mrs. Shaw, the lady whistler. As this will be Mr. Barnum's first and only appearance in the rôle of lion of the drawing room, the entertainment is sure to be well patronized.

* * *

Apropos of women workers, the women's Provident League is making very rapid and satisfactory progress. Of the four thousand required to build a Trade Hall, one thousand has been already promised. A meeting in support of this project of building a Trade Hall, which should be a kind of women's labour exchange, will be held at Lord Brassey's in the first week of March, and this winter and spring Lady Dilke begins a campaign in England and Scotland at the invitation of the Trades Councils of Ipswich, Newcastle, Hawick, Glasgow, and other places. Mrs. Jeune, Lord Monkswell and Mr. Lawson, M.P., are some of the latest associates of the movement.

* * *

There is [illegible], many people will think, in the Jersey Lily's laving her fragile beauty in a silver bath; and there is precedent for the Vanderbilt household cooking its dinner in pure silver vessels, or even in very remote days, Alexander the Great's Bucephalus ate from a silver manger—and if a horse of old Greece, why not a man of modern America? But what an extravagant demon must possess the soul of Mr. Ogden Goelet who is building a mansion for himself in Newport, and is having the entire plumbing, even the waste pipes silver plated. The expense of this little extra is but £20,000—a nothing in the eyes of our cousins over the water, who have discovered the wondrous secret of turning everything they touch into pure gold, or preferably as in the case of the Ogden Goelet water pipes, into the more quiet and elegant silver. A jewelled box, a pearl and turquoise set dustpan, or a chased gold door scraper will probably be the next efforts of the Mackays, Vanderbilts, and Astors to obtain distinctions, or perhaps we shall hear of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's having utilized her [illegible] string of diamonds and pearls as a bell [illegible]. This necklace about which society journals [illegible] been raving is remarkable [illegible] the manner in which the jewels are strung—the diamonds being [illegible] through the centre and threaded like ordinary beads instead of being set in gold [illegible] conventional and more showy fashion.

* * *

But [illegible] are not the only innovators in extravagance. Report says that Sir Albert Sassoon, the [illegible] Israelite who has been lately made a baronet, [illegible] a novelty in his town house, which Alexander the Great even in his wildest dreams of equine luxury did not contemplate; the stables on the top floor with padded lifts in which the horses are conveyed up and down. Lovers of horses [illegible] appreciate Sir Albert Sassoon's idea. The animals have the advantage of the purest air, and the finest view, if the [illegible] to avail themselves of it on clear mornings. But lovers of humanity feel inclined to [illegible] about the unhappy dwellers in the flat under the stables? What are their chances of repose? [illegible] all know to our cost what it is sometimes to [illegible] a bedroom below an unkind and thoughtless [illegible] who in the small hours of the morning [illegible] his boots and wakes us out of our beauty sleep. This is a trial that would have [illegible] Job of old [illegible] mettle; but it is nothing to the trial that [illegible] sustained by the miserable beings who live under the Sassoon stables.

The Agents of the [illegible] British East Africa Company [illegible] 100 [illegible] difficulty [illegible] [illegible]

MR. VERNON'S TEAM VS. THE PARSEES.

This match, which has been regarded with keen interest by all Bombay, has ended and ended in favour of the Parsees. Had Mr. Vernon not been run out, the game might possibly have gone differently. The Parsees fairly deserve their victory, for they played an up-hill game pluckily and well. Their fielding and bowling, as on the day previous, were admirable.

The following are the details of the day's play:—

Doctor and Pandole, the two last men of the Parsee team, took their places at the wickets at half-past eleven. De Little trundled from the station end and sent down a maiden. Hornsby took the ball at the other end, and Doctor scored one off his next ball. A succession of maidens were then sent down, and Pandole slipped a ball of Hornsby's for a single, and shortly after Doctor skied one of Hornsby's, which was held by Von Donop. The Parsees were thus dismissed for 82, being fifteen behind their opponents.

Walker and Lawson-Smith again led the defence for the visitors, Mody bowling from the station end and Pavri from the other. Each of the batsmen scored a single off Mody. Lawson-Smith then returned Pavri's third ball, which was held easily (1 for 2), and Gibson was sent in, who snicked a ball of Mody's over the boundary for four. Walker then cut one of Pavri's for a single, which was splendidly fielded. Shortly after Gibson played on to his wicket, (2 for 10). Vernon joined Walker and drove Pavri for four to the on. Shortly after Walker was all but run out, and Vernon succeeded in being run out next ball, (3 for 15). Phillipson succeeded, and before anything could be added to the score, Walker retired clean-bowled by Pavri, (4 for 16). De Little, the new man in, put Pavri away for two. Phillipson then scored one off Mody, which brought 20 up. De Little allowed Mody's next ball into his stumps, (5 for 20). Hornsby joined Phillipson and with a fine hit into the tent scored four, and immediately after made another boundary hit, which brought 30 up. Gagrat then relieved Mody of the ball, and Phillipson made a couple of boundary hits off. Phillipson following it up with another a [illegible] of balls later. He drove the next low and hard to the on. Patel held the catch splendidly (6 for 42), and Von Donop succeeded, who placed one of Pavri's balls in Dubash's hands in a short time, (7 for 43). Leatham then went in and drove Pavri over the bowler's head for three. He had his revenge next ball, however, when he clean bowled Hornsby, (8 for 49). Goldney joined Leatham. Leatham put Gagrat away for a double, which brought the half-century up, and immediately after repeated the performance for three. Mody now relieved Gagrat and Leatham got his pad between his second ball and the wicket, (9 for 59). Curzon, the last of the English team, then took the bat, and after a couple had been put on by Goldney, he was clean bowled by Pavri.

Patel and Morenas were the first of the Parsees in, De Little bowled from the station end, and Hornsby from the other. De Little allowed Patel to score a single off his fourth ball. The game was very slow for some time, several maidens being sent down in succession. Morenas then scored a single off Hornsby and shortly after Patel put De Little over the boundary for four. Play was again very steady for a time. Morenas then put one of De Little to leg for three which brought 13 up, and immediately after he retired, clean bowled by De Little (1 for 11). Kanga joined Patel at the wicket, and slipped the first ball he received from De Little for a single, which would have fetched more, but that it was well fielded by Von Donop. Shortly after Kanga was given out l-b-w, (2 for 14). Pavri went in, and shortly after lost Patel, who was clean bowled by Hornsby, (3 for 17). Doctor was the next man in, but before he could do anything he had his off stump taken by Hornsby, (4 for 17). Gagrat joined Pavri after a couple of singles had been scored. Pavri cut a ball into the slips for two, which brought 23 up, and immediately after he cut De Little for four, Gibson then relieved Hornsby, who relieved De Little of the ball. A dozen maidens were sent down, when Pavri cut Hornsby very neatly for three. De Little then resumed trundling in place of Hornsby, and Gagrat with a grand drive, scored six off his first ball, bringing 30 up. Hornsby then took the ball at the Pavilion end and sent down a maiden over; after which Gagrat drove Hornsby for four, one run of which, however, was short. Shortly after Gagrat was run out (5 for 38), Machliwalla was the next man in. The game now became rather fast, a three and two fours being scored in rapid succession, which raised the Parsee notch to 50. Machliwalla then drove Hornsby for three in fine style. Gibson now took to trundling from the Pavilion end, and was relieved by De Little, Gibson going on to the other end. Pavri drove Gibson for four, which brought 60 up, and retired immediately after, clean bowled by De Little, (6 for 60). Dubash joined Machliwalla, and the game continued to be fast, Machliwalla scoring a couple of threes and Dubash a single and a double in quick succession, 70 went up amidst much excitement. Dubash finally hit the winning stroke with a slog into the tent for four. The Parsees thus won the match by four wickets.

The following is the full score:—

MR. VERNON'S TEAM.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
J G Walker b Mody	0	b Pavri	2
H M Lawson-Smith b Mody	[illegible]	c and b Pavri	1
A E Gibson b Mody	[illegible]	b Pavri	6
G F Vernon not out	[illegible]	run out	5
H Phillipson b Gagrat	0	c Patel b Pavri	14
E R De Little b Gagrat	4	b Mody	3
H J H Hornsby b Gagrat	0	b Pavri	9
Major Von Donop run out	14	c Dubash b Pavri	0
A E Leatham b Pavri	9	l-b-w	15
G H Goldney l-b-w b Pavri	0	b Pavri	4
Hon A M Curzon c Gagrat	0	not out	4
Extras	8	Extras	2
Total	97	Total	61

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.		B.	R.	M.	W.
Mody	65	22	8	3	Mody	50	18	5	2
Pandole	23	25	1	0	Gagrat	20	7	3	0
Gagrat	54	20	3	4	Pavri	67	34	5	7
Pavri	15	3	1	2					

THE PARSEES.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M E Pavri c and b Leatham	6	b De Little	21
J M Morenas b Hornsby	17	b De Little	4
D C Kanga b De Little	14	l-b-w	2
B D Gagrat l-b-w b De Little	0	run out	9
J M Patel run out	1	b Hornsby	9
S B Doctor not out	12	b Hornsby	0
D T Dubash b Hornsby	8	not out	8
B C Machliwalla, c Hornsby b Gibson	14	not out	20
N C Bapasola b De Little	4	did not bat	
N E Mody b De Little	0		
D C Pandole [illegible]			
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	80	Total	77

Bowling Analysis.

	B.	R.	M.	W.		B.	R.	M.	W.
Leatham	30	17	2	1	De Little	35	38	6	2
Hornsby	35	28	10	2	Hornsby	30	23	9	3
Gibson	30	11	3	1	Gibson	30	13	4	0
De Little	62	25	6	4					

On Tuesday the English team were entertained at Mr. Tata's bungalow by Mr. Patel and the Parsee team. On the conclusion of lunch Mr. Patel rose and said:—

I now rise to propose the toast of the day, "Mr. Vernon and his team." I wish I could also have the pleasure of proposing the toast of the evening, but their stay is so short in this city that I must be satisfied with offering a cordial welcome to our English cricketers on behalf of Parsee cricketers. We thoroughly appreciate your sportsman-like spirit in coming here to give us a [illegible] in the home of Parsee cricket. I need not tell you that your cricketing expedition was looked forward to by us with feelings of great pleasure, because we believe that just as your real invasion a century ago had been the means of making us prosperous and loyal citizens, would your cricketing invasion make us efficient and better cricketers. I for one am quite sure that you will carry pleasant recollections of your Indian tour, especially of this first meeting of the cricketers of the East and West in the first city in India, just as the Parsee cricketers have brought happy recollections of their two trips to England. I must at once tell you that the Parsee cricketers did not go to England to try conclusions with the great cricketers of your native land, but they went there as artists go to Italy in search of knowledge, or as pilgrims go to Jerusalem to pay homage at a shrine. I am sure that you will agree with me that the present expedition so ably commanded by so experienced a captain, Mr. Vernon, who is ably assisted by lieutenants, some of the best exponents of England. In a country like India cricket is a very useful agency in bringing the rulers and the ruled together, and I am glad that the destinies of this Presidency will be in future in the hands of a famous cricketer. I have had already a long innings, but before I sit down I thank heartily once more Mr. Vernon and his team for the honor they have done us to-day in coming here, and we who are brought up in your language and great and glorious traditions, have adopted your national game as our own, and I now ask you to drink to the health of the best exponents of the English game in India, and wish them long and prosperous lives and a safe journey to their native home, the land of liberty, and the land of cricket.

Mr. Vernon, on behalf of himself and team, returned thanks for the kind words uttered by Mr. Patel, and also for the hospitality they had experienced.

On Thursday night an entertainment was given by the Parsees at Patel House. The grounds were tastefully illuminated with variegated [illegible], and presented a beautiful appearance. At about nine o'clock the numerous guests who had been invited began to arrive and were ushered into the drawing-room, where, later on, some of the guests played and sang. Shortly after 10 o'clock the company adjourned to a marquee which had been erected in the compound. Refreshments were partaken of and the assembly did not disperse till a late hour.

DEPARTURE OF MR. VERNON'S TEAM.

The members of the [illegible] left last night at the Victoria [illegible] [illegible]

LORD HARRIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CRICKET.

Some time ago Lord Harris contributed a paper to the *National Review* on the Development of cricket, which just now will be read in Bombay with more than ordinary interest. His lordship wrote:—

How great has been the revolution of public opinion in regard to cricket since the time when the game first began to attract general attention, may be seen from the expressions of a writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of September 1743, who classes cricket with skittles:—"I can't say but it would shock me a little if I saw honest Crispin tipping against a member of either House of P——t. Noblemen, gentlemen, and clergymen have certainly a right to divert themselves in what way they think fit, nor do I dispute their privilege of making butchers, coblers, or tinkers their companions, provided they are qualified to keep them company. But I very much doubt whether they have any right to invite thousands of people to be spectators of their agility at the expense of their duty and honesty." Perhaps, after all, the writer was a true lover of the game and may have been only protesting against people collecting together for the purpose of wagering, rather than blaming them for taking part in so simple an amusement. If so, who will say he was wrong, who will not rather thank him for helping to hand down the game to us in its present state, unique in this pot-hunting age; for to the credit of cricket be it said that at the present time there are not, so far as I know, a dozen challenge cups in England. Dame Cricket uses no meretricious attractions; the only prize she gives is the honour of success. It was not always so. We must not forget that cricket has passed through the cleansing fires, for, as the author of *The Cricket Field* has told us, time was when the "legs" used to sit under the pavilion at Lords and bet, and when players were bribed to lose; until, so says Mr. Pycroft, one day, in a single-wicket match where both players had been bought, the one would not try to bowl straight, nor the other to get a run. Whether such a travesty was a death-blow to gambling, or the great individual merits of the game gradually suppressed this, I do not know; but certainly at the present time it would be difficult to win or lose a large sum of money on the majority of the best matches played during the year in England and as for buying a man not to play his best, the buyer would indeed have to take care of himself, I think, when he made the proposal. True, from across the water last year came rumours of such buying and selling; but rumour is many-tongued, and when once the thing is *proved* of an English professional, then I, for one, will believe it, and not before. Large bets could be made in Australia on cricket matches when I was there in '78, but doubtless the game was but passing through that state of its existence which it has survived in England and will certainly survive in those colonies. Cricketers here have come to the conclusion arrived at by a Court of Law, in 1711, in a trial arising out of a wager laid on a cricket match: "It is, to be sure, a manly game, and not bad in itself, but it is the ill-use that is made of it by betting above £10 on it that is bad." The mention of cricket more than 170 years ago leads to the questions Whence did cricket arise?" It is a remarkable thing that our knowledge of so intricate a game should begin when it was fully developed, and that the incipient stages of its growth cannot be traced. Strutt thinks its parent was club-ball or stool-ball, but the latter was certainly played at the same time as cricket, for early in the 17th century the following passage occurs in the biography of the Rev. Thomas Wilson: "Maidstone was formerly a very prophane town, insomuch that I have seen morrice-dancing, cudgel-playing, *stool ball*, crickets, and many other sports openly and publicly on the Lord's Day." I lean to the belief, despite absence of proof, that cricket was played very much in its present form many years before the action referred to above arose out of a wager laid on a Kent and England match in 1711, and that it only wanted its historian because it was probably confined to the lower classes. In the 18th century, however, it is introduced to us, as I said, full-fledged; for besides a painting of the game as played then, now to be seen with others of almost equal interest in the pavilion at "Lords," we have the poet James Love's apostrophe to cricket, written in 1746; for two or three lines of which there is room here.

Hail, cricket, hail! thou manly British game;
First of all sport! be first alike in fame.

Thy pleasures, cricket, all his heart control,
Thy eager transports dwell upon his soul;
He weighs the well-turned bat's experienced tree,
And guides the ball's impetuous rapid course.

O parent Britain!

Nursed on thy plains, first cricket learnt to please,
And taught thy sons to slight inglorious ease.

THE FIRST CODE OF LAWS.

The year 1774 is to be regarded as an epoch in the game; for a committee of noblemen and gentlemen met that year at the Star and Garter in Pall Mall, and framed a code of laws, which in intent at least do not differ very materially, save in two notable instances, from those now in force. The first, relating to pitching the stumps, shows that the wicket at that time consisted of only two stumps, twenty-two inches long, instead of three, and of one bail six inches in length, not two of four inches each. This was the transition stage between the original wicket of two stumps, one foot high, with a third, two feet long, laid across; and the wicket of three stumps, which was introduced about 1775, in a Kent and Hampshire match played on the Vine Ground at Sevenoaks—a ground that has already celebrated its centenary, and will last as long as cricket itself, having been given to the town of Sevenoaks by the third Duke of Dorset "to be a cricket-ground for ever." It was not until 1818 that the wicket now in use was fixed upon. The other notable difference between the laws of 1775 and those of the present day, is that a batsman might prevent a fieldsman catching him out so long as he remained between the creases; and, still more extraordinary, that the non-striker might hinder the bowler from catching the striker, so long as he used his body only and did not strike at the ball. This license must have caused some fine jostling matches, and reminds one of the old bumping races on the river at Eton, of which the tradition remains, where fouling was allowed, victory often falling in consequence not to the swift but to the strong.

ROUND-ARM BOWLING.

I think we may take the next marked epoch in the game to be the introduction of round-arm bowling. Every cricketer has heard of old Jack Willes, who lived at Sutton Valence, and who kept a pack of hounds with which he used to hunt anything and everything, on the chalk hills forming the backbone of Kent from Lydding Street to Challock, until tradition says that when he put on his green coat the hounds knew they were harriers for the nonce, and, when his pink, that they were fox-hounds. We are told, too, how his daughter's round-arm delivery of the ball gave him the first idea of the bowling that has since almost superseded the old lob-bowling. I do not say entirely superseded, for we still have a few lob-bowlers, and this year we saw a fair fast under-hand length bowler in the Eton and Harrow match. True, Sussex claims that Broadbridge discovered round-arm bowling, but I think everyone with a spark of romance in his composition will prefer to believe that we are indebted to Miss Willes for the invention. Like most innovations, round-arm bowling only established itself after much opposition. Mr. G. Knight, of Godmersham in Kent, was, I believe, repeatedly no-balled at Lords, until at last, about 1830, he drew up a memorandum on the subject, stating his intention early the following year, to propose an alteration in the rules, which would admit of the hand being raised as high as the shoulder. Some of his remarks are well worth quoting:—The superiority of the batting to the bowling has been for years a theme of universal complaint, and has never been checked, except when it has been met by the straight-armed bowling (erroneously called throwing), which it is my wish to restore. I say restore, because the system is none of mine, nor is it a new one; but, on the contrary about twenty years ago it prevailed in a considerable degree, especially in the county of Kent. About that time, when the leading object of interest among cricketers was to devise some method of putting the batting and bowling more upon a par, the straight-armed delivery was invented and introduced by an eminent player (Wills) in Kent, and practised by him and a few others so successfully, that their county, not otherwise powerful, was in a short time able to cope with all England, which was then, at the zenith of its strength. . . . The straight-armed bowling being thus introduced, was practised for a period of eight or ten years with perfect success, and without any interruption being offered to it; nor is it probable that any would have been (although from the difficulty of playing it, it had many enemies) had it been kept within those bounds which at first confined it. But this, unfortunately, was not the case: other bowlers arose, who quickly adopted the new system; and observing the effect of delivering the ball with the hand extended horizontally, they thought to become more formidable still the more they got their hands up; and thus leading each other on, there being no law to restrain them, they raised them higher and higher, till at length in a great match at Brighton one of the new practitioners raised his hand so very high above his head, that it was thought quite time for the Marylebone Club to interpose. Instead, however, of going deliberately to work; instead of endeavouring to restrain and regulate the new system, by discarding what was bad and retaining what was good, they immediately determined that all was evil; and, with that feeling, hastened to pass the law under which cricket has so long suffered, and which it is my object to repeal." I confess I do not believe myself that the straight-armed bowling introduced by Wills was a very radical change from that which preceded it; for the celebrated bowler, David Harris, who played about the year 1780, is described as delivering the ball "nearly as high as his armpit"; but that there was some difference is manifest, or such an outcry would not have been raised against the innovation.

(To be continued.)

That useful publication, the "Post Office Guide," has been [illegible] for the time being, but, like the Phœnix, will arise out of its ashes on March 1. In the [illegible] [illegible]

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF C[illegible] AT KARACHI.

On Saturday last His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, General Boyce-Combe, C.B., [illegible], Major Reilly and Captain Hale [illegible] at the Native Jetty at 10-30 A.M. for Manora, and landed at the Harbour Works Pier which was gaily decorated for the occasion with flags and evergreens and the word "Heartily Welcome" in the centre of an arch. Here trollies were in waiting for the party, and on the Pier ready to receive them were Colonel Galloway R. A., Captain Baker, R.E. Mr. W. H. Price, M.I.C.E. Port Engineer, and others. The party at once proceeded to No. 2 Battery, the trolly conveying His Royal Highness flying two flags.

Firing commenced soon after 11 A. M. from Nos. 1 2 and 3. Batteries. After the Duke had visited No. 2 he proceeded to No. 3 and then to No. 1, after which he proceeded to the top of the Light-house to watch the practice.

The practice was excellent throughout, and Lieutenant Fisher, R. A., with the range-finder was not long before he found the range of each target to a nicety.

Colonel Galloway was commanding the operations, and each Battery was connected by telephone with the gallery at top of the Light-house. The practice was continued until 2 p m., when the order was given to cease firing.

His Royal Highness, General Boyce-Combe and Staff then left the Light-house, and proceeded in trollies to the Pilot Pier, where Captain Parker, H M.'s I M., Port Officer, was in waiting to take the party off to the steam tug "Manora" in the steam launch "Flirt."

The following were on board the Tug "Manora" to receive His Royal Highness and party: Messrs. Coghlan, Vice Chairman, Port Trust, [illegible], Currie and Major Reilly, Port Trustees, and Mr. Cumming, Secretary. The guests invited were, Captain Parker, H M.'s I M, Port Officer, Mr. W H Price, M I C E., Port Engineer, and Captain Baker, R E., Executive Engineer Karachi Harbour Defences. The Tug "Manora" was tastefully decorated, and covers were laid for eighteen for lunch.

Soon after 3 p.m. the Naval Volunteers arrived alongside in the steam barge "Baori," in which they waited for a short time until orders were received for them to come on board. They then fell-in on both sides of the quarter-deck, mustered by Divisions, and inspected by their Commander, Captain G. C. Parker. There was a good muster, fifty-one; Petty Officers and Seamen, with the following Officers:—Lieutenant Anderson and Tindall; Sub-Lieutenant Ward; Engineers Sangster, Ingram and Brown; Surgeon Mackenzie. His Royal Highness then inspected the men, and the officers were each presented to the Duke by Captain Parker. After the inspection the Boatswain's mate piped "Hands unmoor ship, stations." Officers and seamen immediately proceeded to their respective stations—Lieutenant Anderson on the Quarter-deck, Lieutenant Tindall on the Bridge, Sub-Lieutenant Ward on the Forecastle, Engineers in the Engine-room, Captain Parker in Command on the Bridge, with Mr. Senior Pilot Ritson. The Royal Standard was flying at the fore. They then proceeded outside the Harbour, as the Duke wished to see the Batteries from seaward, and after viewing the same returned to the Harbour, and before His Royal Highness left the vessel, the Naval Volunteers were mustered on the Port-side of the Quarter deck, and Captain Parker, with the permission of the Duke, made a short address to the following effect:—

"Your Royal Highness.—In the name of the Karachi Naval Volunteers allow me to thank you for the great honor you have conferred on the Brigade by your presence on board our vessel this day for the purpose of inspecting the Naval Volunteers, and to satisfy yourself of the progress made in our efforts to raise an efficient body of men to defend this Harbour should necessity arise. The very great interest your Royal Highness has taken in the Karachi Naval Volunteers induces me to respectfully ask you to honor us by permitting your name to be associated in some manner with the Corps.

To General Boyce-Combe who has taken so much interest in the Corps from the commencement, the present success of the Naval Brigade is due, for without his kind support and influence, it would hardly have been possible to raise the Corps.

We are therefore very grateful to the General for all he has done for us. The Naval Volunteers will remember this day with pride, and will be annually kept up by the Corps. Again thanking your Royal Highness on behalf of the Karachi Naval Volunteers etc. etc."

His Royal Highness most graciously replied, and said he would be pleased to permit his name to be associated with the Naval Volunteers as requested by Captain Parker. After he had concluded, Captain Parker called for three cheers for His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught which was most heartily responded to by all on board. Three cheers then followed for General Boyce-Combe, C. B., and the Duke then left the vessel with the General and Staff, after thanking Mr. Coghlan and the Port Trustees for their kindness in inviting His Royal Highness to lunch. As soon as the launch conveying the Duke was clear off the "Manora" a salute of 15 guns was fired by the Naval Volunteers.

His Royal Highness after leaving the Tug "Manora" at 4-30 P. M. with General Boyce-Combe and Staff were landed at the Native Jetty in the Port Department steam launch Flirt, from whence he proceeded to inspect the outposts, consisting of the Biluchis and Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps stationed at the Bombay and Agra Banks, Jail and Kutcherry. The Railway Volunteers were also stationed at the Railway station and Workshops.

The Duke of Connaught inspected all these posts, and returned by special train to Keamari, and crossed over to Manora in the same steam launch at 7-25 p. m. The Tug "Manora" again proceeded outside the Harbour, being entirely manned by the Naval Volunteers. The steam barge "Baori" with a Naval Volunteer crew and Lieutenant Tindall in charge. The steam barge "Jumbo" with a like crew, and Lieutenant Anderson in charge. The steam launch "Alert" with a Volunteer crew in charge of Petty Officer LeGros. The Patrick Stewart's Steam launch in charge of Chief Petty Officer W. Beaumont.

The steam launch "Bee" in charge of Chief petty Officer E. Johnson, accompanied the Tug Manora." The steam barge "Jumbo" was left to protect the Sub Marine Mines at the entrance of the Harbour, and to signal the approach of the enemy. The steam launch "Bee" was stationed as patrol boat between Nos. 2 and 3 Batteries, and to signal the approach of the enemy's boats. The Tug "Manora" steered to the eastward, and approached from the westward.

On His Royal Highness' s return to Manora, arriving at the Light-house at 7-30 P. M. the signal was given to commence hostilities. The "Manora" then commenced the bombardment, and under cover of her guns the steam barge Baori, steam launch "Alert" and the "Patrick Stewart's" steam launch proceeded close in shore to attempt to land a party of men, but there being such a heavy fire from the Batteries, and also from a small-armed party on the beach, that it was quite impossible to do so.

The Tug "Manora" continued firing her guns, consisting of 2, 24-pr. Howitzers, and 2. 12-pr. [illegible] description, until the signal from the Light-house, where His Royal Highness and General Boyce-Combe were stationed, was made to "cease firing."

The boats were then recalled and ordered to proceed towards the entrance of the Harbour to grapple for sub-marine mines, &c., but on their approach having been signalled by Lieutenant Anderson in the steam barge "Jumbo," and then being signalled to No. 1 Battery, brought such a terrific fire on them, they also having been discovered by the Electric Search Light which was being worked by Lieutenant G. LeBreton Simmons, R. E., that only one or two mines were discovered and supposed to be destroyed. The Tug "Manora" followed in soon-after, under a very hot fire from the Batteries with the Electric Search Light thrown on her as she was entering the harbour, the seamen firing volleys from their rifles during the whole time.

The effect was grand, every boat was visible, and the officers and seamen on board the "Manora" were clearly seen, also the Commander and Pilot on the Bridge. It was a sight worth seeing. The Tug "Manora" proceeded to her moorings and then fired two guns (supposed to be firing into the shipping,) but in reality this was a signal that the Chanel was clearn and that all the boats were inside. Two Mines were then exploded, and they presented a most beautiful effect with the Electric Light thrown on so that they were clearly visible, the water rising to a height about 200 feet, which would have blown an enemy's vessel out of the water, and totally destroyed her.

After this fine explosion the Duke of Connaught, General Boyce-Combe and Staff proceeded in trollies to the Pilot Pier where they were met by the Port Officer, Captain Parker, and conveyed in the steam launch "Flirt" to Keamari, a line of boats being anchored between Manora and Keamari, and on the approach of the steam launch with His Royal Highness, each burnt a blue light, and sent up a rocket, and this had a very pretty effect. Fourteen boats were anchored in a line between Manora and Keamari.

The party landed at Keamari at about [illegible], where carriages were in waiting

No a hitch of any kind occurred—everything [illegible] off with great success, and it is said that the Duke was much pleased, and quite satisfied with the work done by the Naval Volunteers, who are highly pleased and very proud of the whole proceedings, more particularly at His Royal Highness consenting to have his name associated with the Corps.—*Sind Gazette.*

SIR LEPEL AND LADY GRIFFIN AT THE ALEXANDRA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Sir Lepel Griffin, Lady Griffin, Colonel [illegible], T. Leck, Mrs. Leck, and Mr. Moncrieff, accompanied by Mr. Jamsetjee [illegible] Tata, and a few Parsee ladies and gentlemen, paid a visit, which lasted over an hour, on Wednesday last, to the Alexandra School. Miss [illegible] received the visitors and showed them over the school. The [illegible] [illegible]

BOMBAY [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Blaney moved a resolution [illegible] this recommendation.

Dr. Cowasji [illegible] observed that the [illegible] thanks of the Corporation [illegible] submitted their report. [illegible] importance of having a [illegible] brigade in Bombay.

The resolution was [illegible]

On the motion of [illegible] of expenditure [illegible] year 1890-91 of Rs. [illegible]

THE TANSA [illegible]

The proposition of the Standing [illegible] reference to the grant of extra [illegible] 4½ lakhs of rupees, to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Co., contractors for the Tansa [illegible], again came up for discussion.

Dr. Blaney, in moving that the extra [illegible] be granted, said the matter had been referred back to the Standing Committee, who had [illegible] carefully over it, with the result that they submitted a report, giving the [illegible] them to make the [illegible] the Corporation to [illegible] during all the [illegible] mittee saw no better [illegible] difficulty and [illegible] they appeared to have had [illegible] the very great [illegible] water into Bombay at the earliest [illegible] also pointed out that it had been [illegible] over again at the Standing Committee [illegible] tion of bringing in the water was [illegible] of the supply they were going to derive from [illegible] as the latter only [illegible] The Committee had taken great [illegible] this was a point which had not [illegible] to the mind of the Corporation [illegible] in such a way as to make it [illegible] to get out of the [illegible] their willingness to [illegible] there seemed to be no [illegible] be completed by the [illegible] delivering Tansa water by the [illegible] it was admitted by Mr. [illegible] no better [illegible] had put on a large number of [illegible] of the works was not only [illegible] that progress was [illegible] every day. [illegible] question of the revenue [illegible] increased supply of the water in 1892, Dr. [illegible] said he had put the question to the [illegible] and he had not been able [illegible] had put it to Mr. [illegible] able to answer it; as [illegible] fact that there would be [illegible] But the question was not [illegible] to consider the [illegible] ed in a great city like [illegible] of two year of [illegible] per day. What would be [illegible] health; what would be [illegible] fort of the inhabitants [illegible] upon the trade and industry [illegible] impossible to put this down in [illegible] not adopt the Committee's [illegible] delay would take place [illegible] outcry would be raised [illegible] not hesitate to say that no [illegible] ward in raising that outcry [illegible] Corporation who was then [illegible]

Mr. R. S. Cowell, [illegible]

Mr. Jamsetjee C. [illegible] any guarantee from the contractors that the work would be finished in 1892, and further what advantage would be derived by accepting the Standing Committee's proposal.

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia thought this was a most unsatisfactory way of doing business. A contract was a contract, and when a firm made a contract to do certain work for a specified remuneration, they should be compelled to carry it through. It was the duty of the Corporation as the custodians of the ratepayers' money, to see that it was not wasted. In his opinion the utmost concession they could grant the contractors was the waiving of the penalty clause of the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner said he quite agreed this was a very difficult subject to deal with and [illegible] one had a right to complain of the difficulties [illegible] himself, because it was admitted on all hands [illegible] there never was a case in which greater [illegible] had been exercised by him than in the case of the contract with Messrs. Walsh, Lovett. It was [illegible] particularly galling to him, after all, the [illegible] taken and the [illegible] contract [illegible] his predictions had been [illegible]. It was [illegible] as the last speaker had pointed out, that the [illegible] custodians of the [illegible] forget they were also the custodians of the public health. (Hear, hear.) [illegible] money [illegible] very well to [illegible] ciple, and he [illegible] tion of [illegible] case, [illegible] had got to think [illegible] tenant in this [illegible] to the contractors [illegible] that the contractors were [illegible] himself had told him that the [illegible] it was not sufficient [illegible] was all, they could say that the [illegible] into the agreement with their [illegible] was no reason to alter the [illegible] this was not all. What they wished to [illegible] was that the water would be [illegible] 1892. The only other [illegible], if the Committee's recommendation was not adopted, was to [illegible] departmentally, and that would [illegible] which could not be [illegible]. He then reiterated what he had said on a [illegible] casion regarding the [illegible] demand for water in Bombay, and [illegible] after paying the extra [illegible] would be much better off than if they [illegible] instance accepted the [illegible] mitted by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett.

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha wanted to know [illegible] were sure nothing would happen to [illegible] the contractors finishing the job by the [illegible]

The Municipal Commissioner [illegible] asked Mr. Clark that [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

A BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible]

A FELLOW.

[illegible]

TEACHING AT ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondents, "K." and "C," in [illegible] I had attended a single [illegible] I only condemned the working of a system [illegible]. The professor's competency in English and Persian is in no way to be doubted. For a native, his knowledge of English is good, and to do him justice, he has a fair command over the Persian language. But leaving his Persian aside, the point at issue was whether a native was competent to teach English in College,—a question which has been often raised, and it has been settled with common consent that an Englishman is far preferable to a native, so far as English education is concerned.

The Presidency College is teeming with English Professors. Messrs. Oxenham, Hathornthwaite, Peterson, Forest, Slater, and Bagnell make a regiment of them, and some of them are really able officers. In spite of them all, to leave English discipline to the care of a native recruit is certainly to begin in the wrong end. Mr. Hodivala's offering to teach English was no guarantee of his being able to teach well or for the matter of that, even tolerably well. I have no doubt students crowd to hear him, and no wonder. What else would the boys do but make the best of the little they could get from their teacher!

That the number of students in the Previous Class at present is 87 and not 50, as I happened to calculate, is all very well. But to account for the decrease in number saying that the last Matriculation passed very few at the Bombay centre, is not quite acceptable. All the other Colleges, here as in the mofussil, are not the least affected by the result of that examination; and that the Elphinstone College alone should have suffered is somewhat startling.

Another reason urged is equally futile. I know the mofussil colleges do attract students owing to certain conveniences; but those colleges were in existence long before Elphinstone College began to lose its prestige.

The third reason is *prima facie* ridiculous. What is caution-money but a paltry sum advanced for security to be recovered on leaving College? Has it the charm of keeping students away from the Elphinstone College? Was it ever intended to be so?

The only attraction for the Presidency College now left is the magic of its handsome scholarships. A student might resist that temptation, and he would naturally prefer St. Xavier or Wilson College, where everything goes right and smooth, to the Elphinstone College where something or other has been out of order for the last two years.

Lastly, I do not suppose, as "K." ungraciously hints, that a clever man can not teach more than two subjects. He must know I started with an assumption which precluded natives from meddling with subjects in which they were not expected to be competent.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 31. PRELUDE.

NATIVE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one of your latest issues I have the pleasure to find a letter from a correspondent advocating the enrolment of respectable Hindoos and Mahomedans in the Volunteer service. His remarks, in my opinion, are deserving of careful consideration at the hands of the Government of India, and it is to be hoped that the Government of Bombay will see their way at an early date to press the question on the attention of that Government. What is asked is that respectable Hindoos and Mahomedans may be enrolled as volunteers; and the request is so reasonable that those communities will have good reason to feel injured if it is not granted. Your remarks on this subject deserve a careful consideration, and I for one fully trust that they will have due weight with the authorities. It seems strange that while the Goans, the fellow-citizens of the bellicose Major Serpa Pinto, are admitted as volunteers under the British flag, the respectable members of the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities cannot get an admittance into that service.—Yours, &c.,

A RESPECTABLE HINDOO.

Jan. 31.

[We call our correspondent's attention to a statement in another column as to the interpretation of the Government Order on the subject.—Ed. *B. G.*]

THE SIMMONS *VS.* RIDGELY RACE AT THE RINK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I note Mr. Simmons's letter in this morning's paper. Now I have no right to, and have never claimed, the "Short-distance Championship of India and Australia," as there are no doubt several skaters who could beat me at distances under three-quarter mile. So I cannot skate for that. But I will accept Mr. Simmons's challenge for a mile race, he to get a quarter lap start, and I will put another Rs. 1,000 to the thousand I had on the last race, and make an outside wager with Mr. Simmons, the winner of this mile race, to get the entire Rs. 4,000. As I leave for Brindisi next Friday I should suggest Thursday, February 6, as the night of the race. I would also suggest that in order to prevent any possible dispute, each side should select a judge and timekeeper; the judges to select a referee, the reference not to be decided upon until the night of the race, and his decision to be final, binding, and conclusive.—Yours, &c.,

A. W. RIDGELY.

Bombay, January 31.

MR. T. CHISHOLM ANSTEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having been accustomed for about four years to see the late Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey's writing, and to see him write in the law courts, I am able to answer both the queries of your correspondent "Cleophas." In answer to the question, did Mr. Anstey know or practice any kind of short hand? I say he did not. The other question I must also answer in the negative. He was not "an unusually fast writer"; but he wrote a well-formed, plain, bold hand.—Yours, &c.,

D. D. R.

Jan. 31.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.

THE first General Memorandum on the Prospects of the Indian Wheat Crop of the Season 1889-90 is as follows:—

In the Punjab the wheat area on the 30th November was estimated at 6,670,400 acres or about 3·59 per cent. below the area at the last harvest, which, however, was no less than 14·4 per cent. above the area estimated in November 1888. So far the season has not been favourable, the winter rains having been almost entirely absent. Everything now depends on timely showers during the present and ensuing months. Rain has recently fallen in some districts, and a beneficial change in the weather seems to be impending.

The Winter rains have also failed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where in consequence the area under wheat is estimated at about 5 per cent. less than last year's area (5,074,000). Germination has however been good, and the crop is still thriving though rain is much needed in parts, and much will depend on its falling in time.

In the Central Provinces the season was extremely favourable for sowing operations: the seed is stated to have germinated well, and the young plants are generally thriving. No estimate of the wheat area is given, but it is expected that it will at least not be below the average. More recent reports show that the crop is everywhere in need of rain at present.

In Berar the area under wheat is reported to be below that of last year, more attention having been given to cotton cultivation for which the season has been favourable. The crop was in good condition at the beginning of the month.

On the 6th December the wheat area of the Bombay Presidency and Sind was estimated at 2,225,000 acres, or about 25 per cent. less than the area actually harvested last year; which, however, exceeded the December estimates of last year by 17·5 per cent. The present [illegible] of two of the Guzerat States for which complete returns had not been received when the estimate was prepared. The condition of the crop is reported to be good in the Karnatic and Sind, and fair in Guzerat, the Guzerat States, and the Deccan. At the beginning of the current month the condition of the standing crops was good, but rain is wanted in parts of the Deccan.

In Bengal, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad, and Mysore, the prospects of the standing crops are, so far as can be ascertained from the weekly crop reports, good at the present time.

The average wheat areas for the several Provinces and Native States for four years from 1884-85 are as follows:—

Punjab 6,618,000 acres; North-Western Provinces and Oudh 5,074,000; Central Provinces 4,125,000; Berar 917,000; Bombay (including Native States) 2,629,000; Sindh 235,000; Madras 27,000; Ajmere 12,800; Mysore 14,000.

The foregoing are based on the annual survey. The following are rough estimates:—

Bengal 1,344,000; Rajputana 1,542,000; Central India 1,417,000; Hyderabad 1,114,000; Kashmir 500,000; total 26,508,000 acres.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 31st January, 1890.

[illegible]

THE LOWER COLABA SCHOOLS.

THE distribution of prizes to the boys and girls attending Mrs. Nerantibai Trimbak Canaran's Lower Colaba Day, Night, and Sunday Schools took place in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening, when a large number of European and native ladies were present. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Reay, who was engaged to preside, but could not attend owing to a cold, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, was called to the chair. Lady Reay, who was attended by Captain Pinney, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, sat on the dais next to the chairman. After the singing by the children of a Marathi hymn entitled "the Nectar of Life,"

Mr. Trimbak Canaran, the secretary to the schools, read a report on their progress, from which the following are extracts:—

For various reasons we have been obliged to postpone the distribution of prizes to our pupils and the publication of a report since the year 1886. We, therefore, propose to embody in the present report the statements and accounts of the working of these schools since our last appearance before the public in 1886. Although many things have happened to dishearten us in the work, yet it is very gratifying to be able to say that the schools continue in a satisfactory state and are better appreciated by those for whom they are intended. Twenty fresh scholars have been added to the rolls, so that although many of the senior pupils have left the school in search of employment, yet the present number attending the school is 100, against 80, the registered number when the last report was published. The fact that so many of our scholars are frequently obliged to leave the school at a comparatively early age has always been a source of great anxiety to us. The parents, having scarcely any means of defraying the expenses of education, are compelled to withdraw their children while still very young and get them employed in the mills, factories, and cotton presses, where they earn from 4 to 6 rupees per month or according to the amount of work performed daily between sunrise and sunset. We believe that because the children are compelled very early in life to commence work, they are not only prevented from acquiring an elementary education, but suffer physically. In our humble opinion much more might be done by men of light and learning for the benefit of masses. The usual Government examination was conducted by the Deputy Educational Inspector of the division with satisfactory results. In addition to the Day School we have been led, after much deliberation and in response to the entreaties of the people, to open a Night School for the benefit of those who are employed the whole day, and are therefore unable to attend the Day School. Twenty youths of various ages now attend this school, of whom some are employed in the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, some in the Government Central Press, and some as shop-keepers, &c. Thus in all there are at present no less than 120 scholars of both sexes under the care of Mrs. Trimback. Many more would take advantage of the schools if we could increase the accommodation. We are now reluctantly compelled to refuse admission to many who apply; and, moreover, owing to the boys and girls not being taught in separate apartments, the parents and guardians of married girls object to the intermingling of both sexes in the same school room. Our Sunday School is the outcome of the Day School, and is entirely composed of the heathen children. The work is steadily progressing, and we have much cause for encouragement in the increasing attendance of children, the number of classes having risen from three to six. The children evince marked intelligence and willingness in learning the truths taught them, and in the singing especially the progress made is very satisfactory. Our great object in this undertaking is not only to give a certain amount of secular education, but—what is of far greater importance—to impart moral and religious instruction. We believe that man cannot do without the comforts and hopes of religion, and religiousness is, so to speak, the nature of the Hindu. Some of the children on whom bad company had wrought its natural results have been entrusted by their parents to the special care of Mrs. Trimback with a view to attention being given to their moral training and improvement. The work is of a delicate and difficult nature, and can best be undertaken by those who have acquired a thorough knowledge of the language and are acquainted with the manners, customs and religious scruples of the people; and above all we feel that what is especially needed is a loving and sympathising spirit to toil and suffer for those who are steeped in ignorance and superstition. As house-rent in Bombay is a very heavy item of expenditure, we have in view the erection of a permanent school room, and to carry out this object, we shall have to look to the generous public of Bombay for their support and sympathy. We are reluctant to appeal to the public, but feel that it is called for by the importance of the work we have undertaken. The funds of the school are very low, and the subscriptions have lessened during the last few years. It may be stated for the information of the public that the school is an undenominational one, and that it is supported by public contributions, Government grant-in-aid, children's fees, and the proceeds of the photographs taken by Mrs. Trimback. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mrs. Trimback a short time back paid a visit to Hydrabad, Deccan, for the purpose of taking photographs of the Zenana ladies there and devoting the proceeds of the work towards the support of the schools. We regret, however, that the undertaking has not been as successful financially as we could have wished. Several noblemen, including Fakroor Mulk Bahadur have had their likenesses taken with their Zenanas. We desire especially to thank the Nawab Sir Khorshed Jah Bahadur and his officers for the very warm and cordial reception they gave Mrs. Trimback on the occasion of her visit to Hydrabad. We must not forget to mention also the kindness of Dr. Aghornath, a Bengali Brahmin gentleman, and Mrs. Aghornath, whose guest Mrs. Trimback was during her stay at Hydrabad. From 1st January 1887 to 31st December 1889 we received in all by monthly contributions, donations, children's fees, government grants and interest, the sum of Rs. 2,383-13-8; our expenses including rent, teachers' salaries and contingent charges amounted to Rs. 2,376; the balance on hand, including Rs. 200-12-10 brought forward from last year's account, is Rs. 258-10-1.

The children then sang some hymns and songs, and recited dialogues, &c., in English and Marathi, in a creditable manner.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said that it was a source of great disappointment to him to have heard on entering the hall that his Excellency was prevented from attending, owing to having been seized with a bad cold which had caused his doctor to forbid him to go out, but he had been asked to say that Lord Reay regretted very much that he was unable to be present. Dr. Mackichan, in saying a few words relating to the school, remarked that he should not stand long in the way of the two most important items on the programme—the first of which was the performance by the children, and the second the distribution of the prizes by Lady Reay. He was glad to see that the institution was one organised and started for the benefit of the working classes of Colaba, and regretted that there were so many of the citizens of Bombay who knew so little about what was done in that part of the island, adding that he had met persons who had lived in this city for 30 or 40 years who had never been to Colaba, and he was therefore glad to see that the lives of the people living in that district were brought prominently before their notice by means of these schools. He considered that Mr. and Mrs. Trimback had worked very hard for the welfare of the working classes since they [illegible] their residence at Colaba, and since that time had done their best to give the children of such people a sound education; and judging from the bright faces around them that evening he felt sure children [illegible] were leading a happy and bright life under the careful tuition of that lady and gentleman. One of the boys had told them that evening how much good could be done by a good and cheerful education, and he felt sure that the teaching imparted to the boys and girls would tend to make many a home all the happier. (Cheers.) Another interesting feature in connection with the school was the [illegible] in which it was carried on, and it had the honour that evening to come before them as a result of what could be done purely by private enterprise, and he was glad to observe the prosperity which had followed the undertaking. Mr. and Mrs. Canaran's [illegible] almost entirely a labour of love. He considered that conduct such as he had described was deserving of, and was sure to receive, that degree of support which they all wished it. In alluding to the proposal in the report to the erection of a permanent building for the schools, he said that he believed some time since Mr. Trimback had received Rs. 4,000 from his Highness the Gaekwar to help on a fund for this purpose, and he now hoped that that amount would be greatly increased by the support and contributions of other persons interested in the good work, and he felt sure that if the public only came forward, Mrs. Trimback would soon be in possession of a suitable building [illegible] adding that in his [illegible] the success of any school depended on the nature of the building provided for its use. The school Dr. Mackichan believed was one of the most interesting of its kind in Bombay, and as the work had been carried out in such a capable manner, he hoped that before long an effort would be made to start similar institutions in other parts of the island where there were a number of the labouring poor, and in conclusion thanked Mr. B. N. Malabari and Mr. [illegible] Dwarkadas for their handsome presents of books and also Mr. Rescofally Heptoola for his collection of toys, both of which he asked Lady Reay to distribute to the children. (Applause.)

Lady Reay, having distributed the prizes,

The Hon. Mr. Justice Telang proposed a vote of thanks to Her Excellency. He said that every one knew that during the time she had been among them she had always taken the greatest interest and evinced the deepest sympathy with the educational training of the people, and [illegible] no one was surprised he thought, [illegible] at the meeting, where she was stimulating [illegible] by her bright presence. He felt sure [illegible] the ladies and gentlemen connected with the institution would feel very much encouraged by the presence of Lady Reay. He asked them, in conclusion, to pass a hearty vote of thanks to her ladyship.

[illegible] of Army Schools, [illegible]

THE [illegible] EXERCISE.

TUESDAY, the final day of the Cavalry Camp, was devoted to the time-honoured movement of a march-past. The parade was ordered for 10, but before nine o'clock some regiments were forming up on their regimental parades, thus entailing unnecessary trouble on the men. When shall we adopt the simple German method of marching regiments straight from their own parades to their alignment in the division without wasting time as we now do?

By 10-30 the whole force was formed up facing west in two long lines, the first consisting of General Luck's division, and the second of the war service forces of the Punjab States. On the right of the front line stood the two superb batteries of royal horse artillery, B and T, commanded respectively by Majors Blakesley and Turnbull, the whole under that smart gunner and fine horseman Colonel Lockhart. Next came the 1st Division under Colonel A. P. Palmer, C.B., whose Brigadiers—Colonels Bird Clifford and Pennington—bore on their breasts a blaze of decorations won in hard Indian fighting. The 1st Brigade, under Colonel Pennington, consisted of the Bays (408 sabres), the 1st P. C. (394) and the 3rd P. C. (318).

Next came Colonel Bird's brigade, that stout old soldier with sleeveless arm yet drawn sword showing how brave men surmount ills which we scribes would shrink from facing. His brigade consisted of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, commanded by Colonel F. J. Carr (410 sabres), and the 18th Bengal Cavalry (418).

Then came Colonel Clifford with those two superb lancer regiments the 11th Bengal Lancers, better known as Probyn's Horse, led by Colonel Arthur Prinsep, whose feats at tent-pegging beat all the youngsters in camp to shame. It is not often a colonel of 34 years' service leads his regimental section to victory, taking three successive pegs himself. Next to Probyn's Horse stands the 14th Bengal Lancers, once known as the Jat Horse, commanded by Colonel Neville, the man whose cool courage in Afghanistan enabled the 9th Lancers to withdraw when poor Colonel Cleland received his mortal wound.

On the left of Colonel Clifford's brigade came the 2nd Division under Colonel Fred. Lane, another frontier soldier who should make his mark in coming wars. His 1st Brigade consisted of two lancer regiments, the 9th B. L. (370 lances) and the 19th B. L. (437), under Colonel Gerard of the Central India Horse. The 2nd Brigade, under that smart ex-lancer, Colonel T. A. Cooke, consisted of the K. D. G.'s (449 sabres), the 13th B. L. (439 lances), and the 17th B. C.

The 3rd Brigade, under Colonel G. V. C. Napier, comprised the 3rd D. G.'s (444 sabres), and the 2nd P. C. (364).

The second line, drawn up 600 yards in rear of the first, consisted of the war service squadrons of Patiala (372 lances), Bahawalpur (128), Jhind (108), Nabha (130), Kapurthala (117), and Faridkot (38). The dress, turn-out and equipment of these men leave nothing to be desired, and their drill and discipline reflect the greatest credit on Major Drummond, who has been entrusted with their organisation.

At eleven o'clock the Prince, accompanied by Sir Frederick Roberts and a large staff, including representatives from many Native States and two officers of the 18th French Dragoons from Chalons, came on the ground and rode down the front of the lines, subsequently taking up a position at the saluting base. The whole force marched by in squadrons at the walk, and then at the trot, and then galloped by in regiments, finally taking up their old positions, when the whole brigade of 54 squadrons advanced in line at the gallop to within 50 yards of the saluting base. This last was a most magnificent spectacle, and exhibited in a marvellous manner the high state of efficiency which our native cavalry has attained.—*Pioneer.*

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE [illegible] COLUMN.

CAMP [illegible], 23rd January.

OWING to the prompt action against the Kajins, when their headman was killed, the whole of the Yaw Chaung villages have submitted, and paid their tribute on the 14th.

Lieutenant Rainey has visited Youngaoung, in the Lower Maung Valley. The Chins submitted and came into camp on the 15th.

Captain Willcocks, with an escort of 50 rifles and one day's rations, has been up the ridge dividing Yaw from the Maung Valley to complete a survey towards the Arakan Yomas. He camped near Panchoung, the largest village in the Maung Valley. The Chins there were assured that no damage would be done unless we were attacked. At dusk they began firing into the camp, so two volleys were fired into them. At 7 P.M. they set fire to the high jungle below the camp, but a contrary wind fortunately prevented the conflagration spreading. All night torches were displayed, signals fired and drums beaten.

On the 15th instant Captain Willcocks left Panchoung to return to [illegible]. The Chins assembled in large numbers on the ridge above his camp and tried to rush the rear-guard, uttering loud yells and firing as they advanced. Volleys were fired into the high jungle, which almost completely concealed the enemy. The column retired slowly for half a mile, when the Chins, having collected perfectly noiselessly, made a most determined rush as the rear-guard entered a hollow, advancing in a semi-circle so as to envelope the flanks. They received a volley at 300 yards which completely staggered them. The column was then halted, as the jungle was fairly open now, and two Chins who ventured into the open were shot at short ranges. The enemy still, however, continued to follow the rear-guard for a mile further, being fired at whenever seen. We had no casualties, most of their arrows whistling over our heads as they fired running, and they carried spears which they had hoped to use at close quarters. They must have lost heavily, though the big trees and high grass almost entirely screened the [illegible].

On the 17th Lieutenant Rainey, with five days rations, Lieutenant Tighe, Surgeon [illegible], and Captain Willcocks left for Panchoung to punish the villages which had attacked us on the day before, and camped on the same ground. On descending from the ridge the Chins attempted to surprise the advance guard, but the leading man, the son of the Thugyie of Panchoung, was shot dead, and the remainder bolted. They reassembled on our front and came face to face with Lieutenant Tighe, who had advanced to meet them with 20 rifles, and they were expeditiously driven back.

On the 18th Lieutenant Tighe, with 50 rifles, destroyed two large villages and captured many goats and cattle.

A long shot at 800 yards to-day killed the headman of all the Panchoung group of villages.

On the 19th the troops moved direct on Panchoung itself. The lower village was surprised at dawn and destroyed, the Chins escaping as we entered. It took six hours to reach the Woding river, only a mile distant. Two villages were burnt *en route*, together with the grain they contained. The troops had to halt on the river banks, as the jungle beyond was impenetrable and no other water could be found within miles. At midnight the Chins appeared on all the surrounding high hills, and the camp was [illegible]

On the 20th the remaining villages on [illegible] were destroyed, and [illegible] the troops marched to Chaunggone. Yesterday all the Panchoung villagers came in and asked for terms, bringing in their tribute.

Lieutenant Rainey [illegible] this one stroke, practically settled the whole [illegible]

The captives will [illegible] have ceased at any [illegible]

Two men have died [illegible] health is good. Lieutenant [illegible] base at Chaunggone [illegible] police, has joined [illegible] Mr. Kitchen, of the Survey, arrived to-day. The Chin Frontier Levy is an excellent regiment of fine physique, and no better could have been chosen for this work. Our headquarters move to [illegible] to-day.

THE SHWELI EXPEDITION.

CAMP, 23rd January.

Major Forrest's condition has improved, and there are hopes of his recovery. [illegible] Column arrived at Sinbaung yesterday, [illegible] with no opposition. Captain Greenway proceeds to open the road from Sinbaung to [illegible]. This road is reported to be [illegible]. Sixty rifles, under Lieutenant Nepean, revisited Waingging and [illegible] the column on the 10th and 11th [illegible], as the villagers would not come in. The force returned the same day, no opposition having been experienced. The roads were [illegible]; all the paddy and newly-erected huts found were burnt.

A convoy is just returning from Momeik with provisions.

ENGLISH scholars, observes a home paper, will wait patiently until a fuller [illegible] of a Turkish library in Damascus, arrive before they place implicit reliance upon its version of the Gospels. Recent experience of discoveries in the East has taught them to be cautious. Mr. Shapira gave them that lesson. It is now nearly seven years since that enterprising foreigner arrived on our shores with an ingeniously concocted papyrus, supposed to have been discovered in Arabia, containing [illegible] Biblical events which, if true, would have been of great importance. Armed with the authorisation of [illegible] German professors, this [illegible] whose name soon became corrupted into "Sapling"—offered, for the trifle of [illegible], his precious treasure to the Trustees of the British Museum, whose experts, however, [illegible] them at their [illegible]

[illegible]DOM FOR TEN POUNDS.

IT is difficult to understand why Americans should be willing to pay such long prices for titular distinctions for their daughters when it would cost them so much less to acquire a title for themselves which they could leave to their children. Nowadays nothing is easier than to develop into a duke, marquess, or count, and at a very small outlay. I remember (writes a correspondent of the *New York World* from Paris) being accosted once in the Villa Gardens in Naples by an old gentleman, who introduced himself as Prince dei Cittadini, and who, after sundry preliminaries offered to adopt me as his son for the trifling consideration of £10 and the expenses of the legal document which would have entitled me to wear the name and honours of the dei Cittadini family. The man's title was all right. He was the representative of one of the oldest Roman families, and made a precarious living in this way. He told me that he had more than 100 adopted children, and that accordingly there were that number of princes of the dei Cittadini family in existence. The title of each of these was perfectly genuine as the Italian law stands, and the name is a most illustrious one. In France, one sees every day advertisements in the papers from nobles offering to adopt people who may wish to bear a sonorous name, and these offers are frequently taken advantage of by ambitious persons' sons. A case happened some time ago where a young marquess adopted as his son and heir a middle-aged grocer who had retired from business with a large fortune and wanted to do some shining in society. He figures now as a count, and, should his juvenile adopted father die before him, he will blossom out into a full-blooded marquess. And there are many other ways of getting a handle to one's name. There is an American dentist living in Paris who some years ago acquired an Italian title, and is now recognised as a marquess of the first water. His eldest son is a count, the next is a viscount, and the third is a chevalier. Their drawing-room is covered with coats-of-arms, and on either side of the fireplace hangs a gigantic pedigree.

AN EMPEROR'S LOVE STORY.

THE fourth part of Heinrich von Treitschke's "German History in the Nineteenth Century" has been published. The author, as long as Emperor William I. was living, found it becoming only to say what was absolutely necessary about his love in his youth for the Princess Elizabeth Radziwill. He now adds to the supplement extracts from letters of Prince William, dated 23rd of June, 1826, in which the Prince, deeply moved, thanks his father with the most noble expressions of filial love for the mild, sympathetic manner in which he came to a decision in disfavour of the Princess, who, according to the opinion of the Ministers, was not of equal birth. Treitschke says the Ministers were quite in the right, and refers to the maxim acknowledged by Frederick II. for the Prussian dynasty. "That all those princely marriages are to be considered unequal which are contracted with persons under the rank of a Reichsgraf, who has seat and vote *in comitiis*." That Prince William of Prussia was himself of this opinion is shown by his begging his Royal father, in a letter from St. Petersburg of the 12th of February, 1826, to permit Prince August of Prussia to adopt Princess Elizabeth Radziwill in order to make her of equal birth. On the 23rd of June, 1826, Prince William writes: "You have, dearest father, decided my fate just as I expected but feared to expect as long as a ray of hope remained. Read in my heart in order to find the inexpressible gratitude with which it is filled, for all the innumerable proofs of your graciousness, love, and patience which you have given me in these exciting five years, but above all for yesterday's letter, which made a deep impression upon me. I shall never be able to describe what an impression it made. Your fatherly graciousness, love and leniency, your loving sympathy with the fate which has befallen me, the way in which you recalled to me the duties of my position, the acknowledgment of the worthiness of the object who owns my affections, the remembrance of all endeavours which your love for your children caused you to make, in order to fulfil the wishes of my heart—to find all this in the lines which decide my fate gave my much-moved heart so much comfort and such indescribable feelings of gratitude, that it will only be by the most childlike love, and by the whole demeanour of my future life, that I shall be able to prove to you, dearest father, my true feelings. I shall justify your confidence, I shall pass through this great trial by overcoming my deep sorrow and by showing firmness in bearing what is inevitable. I shall pray for God's help. He never deserted me in such painful moments of my life. He will also now not forsake me. Thus I conclude these important lines, it is true with a bleeding heart, but with a heart, dearest father, which is more than ever attached to you. For your fatherly love has never showed itself greater than in the manner in which you decided."

"OUIDA'S" FLORENTINE PALACE.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Galignani's Messenger* describes a visit which he has just paid to Mlle. [illegible], the lady who is better known as "Ouida." She occupies a first floor in a typical Florentine Palace.

SPLENDID ROOMS AND BARKING CURS.

There is a sort of characteristic prismatic gorgeousness about the whole installation. You ascend a wide cold staircase furnished at intervals with busts or statues of defunct patricians the former owners of the Palazzo. You follow the man-servant through endless shadowy rooms dimly lighted, set forth with huge palms and other plants of imposing size. You are confusedly aware of gilded and painted ceilings of a splendour never approached by the modern decorator; of strange old cabinets; of *cloisonne* vases of rare china, of miscellaneous curios. A distinct smothered barking of little curs is audible; it grows louder as you tread the soft carpet of yet another heavily curtained dark yet shimmering room; a small door opens finally, and you are ushered into the presence of the novelist. Her room has walls painted, in the lovely old-fashioned Italian style, with birds and foliage and trellis-work covered with flowers. The centre of the space is filled with a round table crowded with exotics, tuberoses and ferns in pots and vases of every shape and hue. Two small wax candles, furnished with butterfly shades, just enable you, and no more, to make your way through the fragrant twilight to the corner fenced in with a Japanese screen, where Ouida sits on a low chair beside a low tea-table and stretches forth her hand in welcome.

[illegible] ATTIRE.

She is gorgeously attired, sometimes in bronze velvet and fur, when velvet and fur were the mode; sometimes in a [illegible] of blue or pink brocade [illegible] fashion, with silver or gold embroidery. One feels a little confused. The whole apparition is [illegible]. There is something uncommon, fantastic, about it. One asks oneself what it recalls. Is it Cinderella, or the fairy godmother, or the Lady of [illegible]? But suddenly you are brought back to reality by the [illegible] suggestion of tea [illegible] and Ouida is feeling well and likes you, she may chat pleasantly about the decadence of England, the degradation of Italy, and the general decline of the [illegible]

OUIDA'S INSPIRATION.

About herself she has generally little to say. Questioned as to her "methods," she objects perhaps to the term, and says she prefers "inspiration." If asked when the inspiration comes, she declares that she does not know, any more than the bird knows by the clock when it is going to sing, or the rose recognises that the hour of its blossoming has come. [illegible] the mechanical [illegible] really artist [illegible] For the [illegible] journalist [illegible] patient plodder [illegible] royal contempt. And she is not much more patient with other writers who, as she considers, [illegible] paper in describing Italy. The writer heard a man of the world boldly ask Ouida how she managed to describe so vividly scenes and places [illegible] of fast men, which, he remarked, she could never have seen. Her answer was characteristic: "A word enlightens me. I seem to see the whole thing then."

AN "EMBODIED LEGEND."

One rises to go, and this time Ouida rises too and again puts out her hand—not to shake yours but only just to touch it with her finger-tips, listlessly, indifferently. The yelpings of the curs drown her parting words, and the wax candles behind the butterfly shades twinkle wretchedly, as if they enjoyed your perplexity, and the melancholy Tuscan man-servant appears again at the little door to usher you once more through the stately silent rooms, out the heavy oaken door, and down the mausoleum-like staircase with its sepulchral statues. When you are out in the street you say to yourself that after all you have not seen the real Ouida, you have only had an impression, and that you must go back some time and try to know her better. You may go back, but you never know her better. She always remains an impression, a sort of embodied legend, an enigma [illegible] by one of the great tailors of Paris.

THE new issue of the *Almanach de Gotha* gives an interesting table showing the ages of the several reigning Sovereigns of Europe, and the duration of their reigns. Omitting the smaller German States, we find that the oldest among reigning Princes is [illegible] Next comes William III., King [illegible] of reign; Queen Victoria, 70½ years old, [illegible] reign; Karl I., of Wurtemberg, [illegible] with 25 years of reign; Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, 63 years old, with 38 years of reign; Albert, King of Saxony, 61½ years old, with 16 years of reign; Oscar II., King of Sweden, 60½ years old, with 17 years of reign; Francis Joseph of Austria, 59 years old, having reigned 41 years; Leopold II., King of the Belgians, 54½ years old, having reigned 24 years; Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, 52 years old, with 12 years of reign; Charles, King of Roumania, 50½ years old, with a reign of 23 years since the beginning of [illegible]

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

MORE OR LESS MAD.

THE womenkind in New York are all more or less mad. They take on to all sorts of crazes, their latest being, perhaps, more justifiable than any other. I refer to the growing fad of spending hours together in a Turkish bath in club fashion. One of these houses is exceptionally neatly fitted, luxuriously furnished, and made in every sense particularly inviting. Several of the leading society beauties frequent it three or four times a week, and have their own favourite rubbers. The most velvety of sponges, the softest of brushes are used, and in the most ravishing styles of wrappers they loll about when the bath is over, for hours reading the latest scandal and sipping the latest American beverage. Of course, the bath cannot under these circumstances be used for purposes of health, so one naturally looks forward to some more potent reason for the craze. It is not surprising to hear that the profit from drinks alone is much larger than the bath money. So popular has the craze become, that one bath in particular keeps open till long after midnight. What do the husbands say?

SPLITTING HAIRS.

Portuguese etiquette seems to be quite as strict as the Spanish variety. At a recent [illegible] at Lisbon the Queen wore a mantle which fell from her shoulders and formed a long train. Naturally this required to be borne, but to carry anything is menial, and Her Majesty's ladies-in-waiting could not stoop to that. So they merely "sustained" the garment, thus saving their dignity. To the ordinary mind, there will not seem much difference between "sustaining" and "carrying"; but the Portuguese ladies have not ordinary minds.

FASHIONS QUIESCENT.

Fashions are quiescent, but by no means dormant, at this rather gloomy season of the year, writes the *World's* lady correspondent. Winter in England means country-house visiting, with its attendant sports, brisk walks accompanying the guns, drives to the meets, and country balls; it means, too, cosy dinners in town, followed by a night at the play. All these amusements at home or abroad keep the *couturières* busy, and call forth their inventive and artistic faculties in varying fashions fixed a little time back, but already familiar enough to be on the verge of change. Their most marked features may still be preserved, but it is pretty obvious that some are already degenerating into vulgarity, and will soon be so common that their *chic* will be gone. The high collar, for instance, the col *Medici*, of the fashion-plates, has been done to death; as Madame Baily told me the other day, she has had three years of it, from the first days when it was absolutely new—too new indeed for the tardy appreciation of British taste: now she must drop it, and by next season will let it go altogether.

SKIRTS, LONG OR SHORT.

Whether the long straight skirt, a more recent novelty, will also soon disappear may be doubted, although it is by no means popular with the smartest people, and this in spite of the authoritative declaration from Paris in its favour. The fact is, with Englishwomen's fondness for out-of-door exercise, their active independent fashion of shopping on foot when in town, and of braving the elements and muddy roads when in the country short skirts are almost a national need. It was this that so speedily naturalised them here, entirely against the prediction of certain conceited Parisians, who declared that we could never abandon the long skirt, because our feet were too large! As at present accepted the long skirt is mostly worn in the afternoon. Ladies who have done a morning's work in the short skirt come home and change for lunch, or for going out in the carriage visiting, and for afternoon tea.

BOAS AND MUFFS.

Other winter fashions are more enduring. Long boas continue to be universally admired and worn—boas so long that even tall women protest that at times they tread upon them, and find them inconvenient. Enormous muffs have also been a most popular fashion, both for out of doors, and not to the exclusion of others quite small and dainty, intended for visiting or wearing at exhibitions and private views. These fashions have given naturally a great impetus to the fur trade. Furs have increased greatly in price, the furriers are radiant at the turn of luck that has come to them, and which may be estimated by the fact that their accounts have been trebled, say, quadrupled, with the great dressmakers. When the most costly sables, chinchilla and other furs, are thus freely produced into daily wear, prices are likely to range high.

A ROYAL MANTLE.

Furs, too, are being largely utilised in mantles. A very gorgeous production even among the many magnificent designs at present in fashion is lined throughout with a lovely white fur, giving it the most Royal and comfortable character. The mantle itself is composed of mediæval brocade, or more exactly, a modern and perfect reproduction of ancient brocade, the colours various, now of faint yellow, now pale pink, now greenly or steely blue, but the design always quaint of old-fashioned monsters, griffins, dragons, and so forth, producing the richest and most bizarre effect. As to mantles, it may be noted that they are generally to be seen long in velvet of all colours, mouse-colour being an especial favourite; the long ones with short capes introduced this winter have been particularly successful. But short mantles for walking will never lose their vogue, and it is difficult to imagine anything prettier, more snug and business-like than the little sealskin jacket with sleeves and front of astrachan, which so many ladies adopt out of doors.

HATS.

Before leaving the subject of changes [illegible] impending, it may be said that the boat-shaped hat which has long enjoyed popular favour has not as yet got commonplace, although it cannot last much longer. Little toques are still fashionable, but this winter have been somewhat differently arranged. Fewer birds and feathers have been used in their ornamentation, which have given place rather to lace bows and aigrettes. It may be well to warn foolish virgins against one very pretty but dangerous specimen of toque—that which has an opening in the top to allow the high dressed hair to come through; an excellent device to invite the influenza which, it seems, has already invaded [illegible] coming, like all other fashions, from Paris.

OPERA MANTLES AND CLOAKS.

The [illegible] opera mantle is a remarkably stylish all-enveloping shape; it has a high collar and pointed yoke of velvet, the centre being also of velvet; into the yoke is pleated the brocaded cloth of which the mantle is chiefly made; the pleats, which are full, are [illegible] high on the shoulders, a handsome jet, or steel, gold embroidered ornamental [illegible] together at the [illegible] show the velvet centre [illegible] side [illegible]. In colour this is a pretty cloak; white in white brocaded cloth and white gold embroidered stuff for yoke and front, it is a really lovely wrap, or in pale grey plush and white brocaded cloth, or white corduroy, in which last material, either combined with fur or passementerie over satin, there are some admirable tailor-made models. The Louis XV. ones will be still worn for theatre and dinner wear; with them, old paste buttons are *en règle*. As example [illegible] in *vieux rose* brocade, on a pearl-white ground, with [illegible] lace jabot and ruffles; another is of myrtle green and gold brocade, on a pale yellow ground, with old lace, and paste buttons. Yet a third is in white brocaded velvet, the pattern expressed with gold thread, the collar, lapels, and wide cuffs being gold passementerie, and the buttons of gold, after an antique design.

[illegible]

The advocates of the Women's Rights Movement in France are (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*) in a fair way of obtaining from Parliament a concession that may lead to much more than the [illegible] themselves in this [illegible]. In 1888 a Bill was brought before the Chamber of Deputies, the object of which was [illegible] engaged in trade, and [illegible] responsibility, the right of taking part in the elections of the Judges of the Tribunals of Commerce. It was put on one side for the purpose of special study and [illegible], but it was adopted by the Chamber in July last, and is now before the Senate. The Commission of the Upper House is preparing a report upon it, and it is in [illegible] of this body that M. Tirard has addressed a circular to the Chambers of Commerce throughout France to elicit their opinions respecting the expediency of the proposed measure. Mlle. Auberine Auclert and other French ladies who share her views are rejoicing at the prospect of their success, for with the acute perception that generally distinguishes them they must know that this concession will prove "the thin end of the wedge" which they have long been trying to insert into the very solid block of French prejudice in regard to feminine interference in public affairs.

LADIES' CYCLING.

Cricket has become a fashionable pastime among ladies, and now a "Ladies' Cycling Club" has been started at Hammersmith, with the object of enabling those of the fair sex who desire to cycle to do so in pleasant company. It has usually been considered, in male circles, that gentlemen riders were the best companions for ladies, either on the graceful "tandem" or the comfortable "sociable," but this, it appears, is a mistake. Men when cycling think it necessary to take such uncommonly long rides into [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BROWNING [illegible] vividly into the lives of [illegible] tells us in the *New Review* how, [illegible] day, Browning passed [illegible] discussion of some [illegible] them, both into vivid and [illegible] of his own Colombe of [illegible] of Balzac, [illegible] amid the characters and events [illegible] brain as in the real world. Mr. [illegible] instance in his new monograph. [illegible] curiosity amongst the readers of Ursule Mirouet [illegible] the part of a certain Captain de Jordy [illegible] questioned. He meditated, paused, [illegible] know Captain de Jordy," [illegible] came to Nemours." [illegible] been telling Balzac of his sister's illness, [illegible] answered Balzac, who had [illegible] he, though somewhat [illegible] voice, "We must come back to [illegible] Consider Eugenie Grandet." [illegible] Browning and Balzac [illegible] certainly, is a point of [illegible] "lovers of strange souls." But, after all [illegible] in the presence of the love! [illegible] English translation.

[illegible]

When young men with more [illegible] begin calling this or the other French [illegible] to claim the [illegible] subjects, we understand the phenomenon [illegible] pay no particular attention. But novelists [illegible] according to Mr. Hardy, [illegible] the great [illegible] life, especially its central and [illegible] They claim no fresh [illegible] spokesman for all here, Mr. Hardy [illegible] test against a cramping limitation of [illegible] answer with a question. What [illegible] from treating life like Shakespeare [illegible] (The joke is Lamb's.) Why, [illegible] the magazine and the circulating library [illegible] to be the popular vehicle for the [illegible] novel to the public. Well, but [illegible] vehicles of diffusion is one thing; to be [illegible] treating certain subjects altogether [illegible] another. Where is the hardship [illegible] subject, the serious novelist has to [illegible] historians, and philosophers have [illegible] merits, without the aid of popular vehicles? [illegible] novelist already has enough advantages [illegible] his literary brethren. In it [illegible] throughout England a troublesome [illegible] of magazines and Mudie [illegible] dozen novelists who can claim to [illegible] serious, art may have exceptional [illegible] sing their masterpieces?

A YEAR'S DRAMA.

"The Era" Almanack, which has only just made its appearance, comprises the customary chronicle of new plays, and shows that some 220 titles have been added to the repertory of the modern drama [illegible] recorded by the London theatres alone, while [illegible] more than half that number [illegible] country. The register of deaths of persons [illegible] noted in connection with the stage is heavy, [illegible] nearly three hundred and fifty names. [illegible] Almanack comprises many light articles [illegible] subjects. It presents also what is probably [illegible] series of the actors' and actresses' [illegible] editor's schedule of questions. They [illegible] Mrs. Langtry, whose ideal mode of passing [illegible] "playing ingénues," and whose [illegible] a slip on the stage in the mishap of an [illegible] vited the object of his love to seek with him "[illegible] nosy cook."

MR. BURNAND'S NEW [illegible].

Mr. Burnand's skit upon "La Tosca" [illegible] on the 9th ult., at the Royalty, the [illegible] of so many of the author's triumphs in the [illegible] burlesque. During the [illegible] theatre has been closed for a few nights, the [illegible] undergone many changes. The [illegible] will be made up "in very likeness" of Mr. [illegible] Tree as the villainous Laverson; while the [illegible] Count, as already noted, will assume the [illegible] Irving as Robert Landry coming out of the [illegible]

JOAN OF ARC.

The theatrical and social event of the [illegible] left, in Paris, was the first appearance of Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt in M. Jules Barbier's "Jeanne d'Arc." The play has been slightly altered from its original form, but the music of Gounod remains intact, and [illegible] largely added to the success achieved. Mdme. Bernhardt's greatest triumph was obtained in a scene in a dungeon, where she is questioned [illegible] on the charge of witchcraft brought against her. The great actress's reading of the part is [illegible] theory held by the late M. [illegible] that the great heroine was a "[illegible]" subject to hallucinations.

THE REGENT THEATRE [illegible].

The [illegible] been added to the ever-lengthening list of [illegible] destroyed by fire, [illegible] in the minds of visitors to the [illegible] the stately opera house in the [illegible] or the brick little theatre of [illegible] whence M. Lecocq's operas [illegible] possession of nearly all the [illegible] Europe, it ranks among the [illegible] tures of the city, and has enjoyed [illegible] barely five years. When its [illegible] close contiguity to the [illegible] Hotel and adjacent block of lofty buildings [illegible] as a source of danger to playgoers [illegible] clearly in more danger from [illegible] theatre from the Hotel. The [illegible] was built with most of the [illegible] was a handsome and comfortable [illegible]

THE MUSICAL CONFERENCE.

The National Society of [illegible] commenced its annual conference [illegible] (Jan. 8th). Some interesting [illegible] the course of the conference [illegible] ledged experts. On Thursday, [illegible] A. C. Mackenzie had delivered his [illegible] Mr. Ebenezer Prout, who is now [illegible] the greatest contrapuntists in England, [illegible] on the study of counterpoint, and Mr. J. S. Curwen, whose connection with the Tonic Sol Fa [illegible] gives him the fullest right to deal with [illegible] will deliver an [illegible] the [illegible] education of the people. On Friday Dr. [illegible] of Canterbury Cathedral [illegible] the Orchestra, and Dr. E. J. Hopkins, the organist of the Temple Church, gave an account of certain old organ-builders and their [illegible] some quaint extracts, musical and otherwise, from ancient parish registers. Lastly, [illegible] Mr. W. H. Cummings upon the [illegible] of pianoforte fingering.

"A STRANGE AND ORIGINAL CONCEPTION."

A song by Mr. Hamish M'Cunn [illegible] a magazine with the verbal [illegible] the middle of the song came at the [illegible] verse. A musical contemporary [illegible] that the ditty had a "strange and original conclusion," and that it was altogether "a [illegible] example of mysticism and fresh thought." [illegible]

PAUL PRY.

"Dot" and "The [illegible]" gave way on Saturday [illegible] of "Paul Pry" and [illegible] in presence of [illegible] since, is limited to [illegible] ing performance. Mr. Toole in [illegible] of the Liston and Wright [illegible] trait of the meddling, inquisitive [illegible] Poole's amusing comedy is [illegible] He alone, of all actors who have [illegible] character in these latter days, [illegible] to take the strange, baggy [illegible] the conventional grey coat, striped [illegible] and Hessians, to our hearts at once [illegible] is irresistible, unconscious, [illegible] as anything worse than a ludicrous [illegible] ness. As to John Grumley, [illegible] little comedy, it is not the less [illegible] the life because the portrait of [illegible] with the wife whose [illegible] airs and graces is touched with the farcical [illegible] tion that the situation demands. Playgoers with memories will [illegible] belongs to the actor's interpolations, or "gags," as they are called in the language of the stage. [illegible] they are all good, it is not unwise in this [illegible] oblivious of Hamlet's advice to the players. [illegible] is the compliment to the wife [illegible] considerably too much, [illegible] him "vintuale to correspond." In the [illegible] fun of the business in the little shop is [illegible] actor's own. It [illegible] be hoped that [illegible] who are expecting Mr. Toole next [illegible] kindly to John Grumley, and greet his [illegible] substantial proof that he "[illegible]"

THE SHAKESPEARE [illegible].

The Shakespeare revival [illegible] prominent in New York theatres [illegible] Avenue Theatre "Twelfth Night" [illegible] Palmer's theatre Mr. [illegible] elaborate revival of [illegible] of Mr. Daly's [illegible]

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

[illegible] of the Finest Cocoa [illegible] th [illegible] of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage, and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children."

Made [illegible] with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup, costing less than One Halfpenny.

[illegible] in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. Tins, at 1s., 1s. 11d., and 3s. 8d.

COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE. IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER. Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE. It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.

"We commend them to their living namesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.

"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.

2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.

THE
BLACKMAN
AIR PROPELLER

For VENTILATING Factories, Hospitals, Barracks, Public Buildings, &c.

For COOLING Purposes, and

For DRYING any kind of Material or Produce.

THOUSANDS IN MOST SUCCESSFUL USE.

REFERENCES IN ANY TRADE OR COUNTRY.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO. Ltd.

63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegrams:—"VENTILATOR, LONDON." ABC Code used

MORRIS'S SPRING MATTRESSES

DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE

Beware of Worthless Imitations.

J.M.&S. TRADE MARK.

None genuine unless stamped with Registered Mark.

HAVE THE LARGEST SALE IN INDIA.

A great luxury in hot climates.

Unrivalled for elasticity, coolness, and cleanliness.

Never get out of order! Never lose their shape!! Never need repair!!!

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Sold by First-Class Merchants throughout India.

JOHN MORRIS & SONS, ENGINEERS, MANCHESTER.

PATENT WATER-TUBE STEAM BOILERS.

A REVOLUTION IN STEAM PRODUCERS

BEST PROOF OF THIS STATEMENT,

OVER 400,000 H.P. ALREADY IN USE.

ADVANTAGES.—Great Economy; Great Durability; Perfect Safety. Disastrous Explosions Impossible. Equally Safe at Highest Pressures. Easily Cleaned; Easily and Cheaply Repaired. Great Heating Surface in Small Space.

FOR MOUNTAIN TRANSPORT, Parts not exceeding 300 lbs. weight.

GREAT SAVING IN FREIGHT.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,

[illegible]

[illegible] MITCHELL & Co. [illegible]

DUNKLEY'S NE[illegible]RAMBUCOT.

[illegible] 18334

PRONOUNCED BY EMINENT MEDICAL MEN AS BEING

The EASIEST CARRIAGE in the WORLD!

THIS drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantage of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently when the Carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up-and-down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely new patent canopy, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

SPECIALLY SUITED FOR INDIA.

Full Catalogue of every description of

PERAMBULATORS, ROCKING HORSES, TRICYCLE HORSES, &c.

TERMS AND SAMPLES THROUGH MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

W. H. DUNKLEY. PATENTEE, BIRMINGHAM.

London Depôt: 76, HOUNDSDITCH, E.C., ENGLAND.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

THE WORLD'S BEST LEMON SQUEEZER

Is to the old-fashioned article what the Railway is to the Dak Gharry.

No bitter from the rind, as it acts on the pulp only. Made of glass it is kept clean as easily as a tumbler. Almost instantaneous in action, a child can use it without soiling the hands.

TO USE THE MODERN LEMON JUICE EXTRACTOR—

Set it upon a tumbler as shewn in sketch, cut the lemon in half, place the half lemon upon the points and press downwards, slightly twisting it. The ribs easily enter the pulp, and the juice pours down through the openings into the tumbler. The openings are so small that the pips cannot pass.

Once tried it will supersede all old-fashioned appliances. Over a million sold already. Patented in India and all leading countries. It is to be had at most Stores in India. Should you be unable to obtain one, the Proprietor will send one post free to any part of India on receipt of 2s., or 6 for 10/4.

B. & E. McHUGH, Rosemary Street, Belfast, IRELAND.

GOLD MEDALS—Dublin, 1882; Boston, 1883; London (International Exhibition), 1884.
SILVER MEDAL—Liverpool (International Exhibition), 1886. FIRST CLASS AWARD (Highest Honours obtainable)—Adelaide Exhibition, 1887.

Sir JAMES MURRAY'S
PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

The only known Drug which CURES A HEADACHE.

FOR OVER 60 YEARS IN USE AS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND LIVER.

In Warm Climates it is invaluable, as it cools the Blood and improves the system generally. It cures Acidity, Indigestion and Gout, and is most useful in the Nursery.

The Signature of the Inventor (SIR JAMES MURRAY, M.D., the eminent Physician) is on every label, ensuring the original preparation.

Sold throughout India in large sized bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d. & 3s. 6d. each.

NOTE—This preparation is absolutely free from any substances forming stone or gravel, the great objection to Citrate and other preparations of Magnesia and Salts. It is for this reason and for its pureness that it is so highly recommended by the Profession.

To be had Wholesale of SIR JAMES MURRAY & SON, Chemical Works, DUBLIN, or BARCLAY & SONS, Limited, LONDON.

ESBENSEN'S PRESERVED BUTTER.

THE BEST BRAND.

Specially Packed for India in ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 14, & 28-lb. Golden Tins.

A DAILY TREAT!

"What is more tempting to the appetite than Good Butter? yet how few people get it in India, the country perhaps of all others in which the appetite is most fickle."

THE ATTENTION OF STOREKEEPERS is requested to this high-class brand.

PRESERVED DANISH BUTTER. P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN.

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.

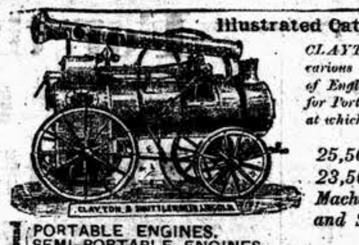
PLEASE ORDER a 1-lb. Tin of Esbensen's Butter and TRY IT FOR YOURSELF. Should your nearest Stores not keep it, ask them to obtain it for you. After once trying it you will not willingly use any other.

It remains in good condition in the hottest weather, and gives universal satisfaction.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, Eastcheap, London; R. HARRISON & CO., Liverpool.

Illustrated Catalogues, with REDUCED PRICE LISTS, free by Post.



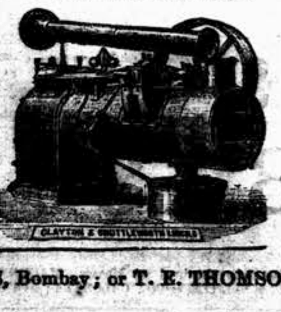
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH have been awarded Prizes at the various Meetings of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of England since 1849, and ALL THE FIRST PRIZES for Portable and other Steam Engines at the Trials at which they have competed since 1863.

25,500 Engines and 23,500 Thrashing Machines Made and Sold.

Simple & Compound
- PORTABLE ENGINES.
- SEMI-PORTABLE ENGINES.
- UNDERTYPE ENGINES.
- TRACTION ENGINES.
- HORIZONTAL ENGINES.
- SPECIAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ENGINES.

CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH
LINCOLN, AND 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

ENGINES specially adapted for burning straw and other vegetable substances.



GOLD AND OTHER MEDALS.

London, 1851, 1862. Paris, 1855, 1867, 1878.

Vienna, 1857, 1866, 1873.

And at other Great International Exhibitions.

Melbourne, 1889—GOLD MEDAL *awarded for Portable Engine and Thrashing Machine, and* SPECIAL AWARD *for General Excellence of Exhibit.*

Catalogues and full particulars can be obtained from RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay; or T. E. THOMSON & Co., 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

KINAHANS LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865,

20, GREAT TITCHFIELD [illegible] LONDON, W.

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,

Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

FREEMAN'S

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere [illegible]

[illegible]

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH

HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &c.

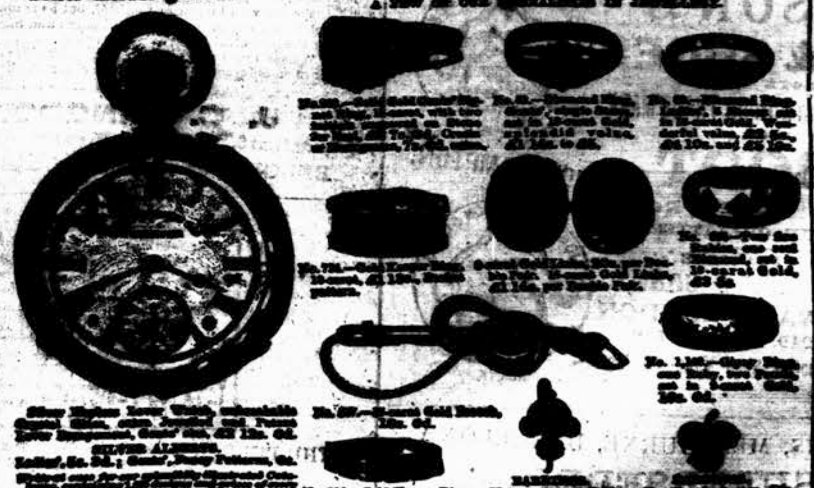
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH THOSE CHARGED IN INDIA.

Prices include guaranteed safe and free delivery to any part of India or Burmah.

A FEW OF OUR SPECIALITIES IN JEWELLERY.



[illegible]

J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO., BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

[illegible]

ACTON & BORMAN

PROTECTOR KNIFE POLISH

ROYAL LUSTRE BLACK [illegible]

GENUINE [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICES.

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, NATIONAL ACADEMY.

COD LIVER EXTRACT
in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL. BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

One tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil.

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants."

Sold by all chemists

WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

Stephens Inks

Noted all over the World for their Fluidity, Intensity and Durability.

WOOLS & SILKS FOR KNITTING &c.

Fancy Wools, Real Kashmir Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c.

The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure fast dye. Write for the samples (which may be kept without charge), and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the 1s.

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

PASTA

MACK

PASTA MACK For Bath & Toilet Use. This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour,* and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

For WEAK NERVES

It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, whether hereditary or acquired. Mr. C. B. HARNESS (President of the British Association of Medical Electricians) is the only Medical Electrician in the United Kingdom whose appliances are recommended by the leading Scientific and Medical Authorities. Harness' world-famed

ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT

is guaranteed to produce a mild imperceptible constant current of Electricity, and is a safeguard against tropical diseases. *It restores impaired vitality* and speedily promotes Health and Manly Vigour. Testimonials and Pamphlet post free. Mr. C. B. Harness, THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED, 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. Advice by letter free of charge.

For TORPID LIVER

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.

ATKINSON'S RENOWNED ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER,

and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.

ATKINSON'S ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

Unrivalled for cleansing, beautifying, and preserving the Teeth and Gums.

Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London.

Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA,

Should immediately have recourse to

EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.

To be had of all Chemists.

GEORGE EADE,

Sole Proprietor,

72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA

Dr [illegible]

Relieve and cure the most acute [illegible] Neuralgia when all [illegible] have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE [illegible]

1170 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C[illegible]

MATHEY-CAYLUS

CAPSULES & [illegible]

Have been used for over [illegible] the greatest success by the [illegible] in London, Paris and [illegible]

MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES [illegible] have been found superior [illegible] prompt cure of recent or [illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE [illegible]

1169 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C[illegible] PARIS

GOUT, RHEUMATISM [illegible]

SOLUTION of D[illegible]

Laureate of the Faculty of [illegible]

MONTYON-PRIZE

This Solution is the best remedy for [illegible] Rheumatism and [illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE

1168 *Sold by all Chemists*

WHOLESALE: CLI[illegible]

CHASSAING'S WINE

Bi-Digestive with Pepsine & Diastase for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, [illegible] Diarrhœa, Dysentery, [illegible] Gastralgia, Loss of [illegible] Constipation.

[illegible] July 27th, 1879.

Paris, Chassaing & Co. [illegible] Bombay, Kemp & Co.

[illegible]

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

GOUT. The unfailing specific for cure of [illegible]

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, « to three months treatment. »

Sold by all respectable Chemists

WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, [illegible], PARIS

[illegible]

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S

CINCHONA WINE

"*It is an agreeable and [illegible] highly efficacious remedy.*" (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, liver nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with [illegible] *Dyspepsia,* purifying the Blood, for [illegible] *Chlorosis,* for *Scrofulous Affections.*

[illegible]

BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., [illegible]

Poorness of Blood, D[illegible]

Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON S[illegible]

Genuine Rabuteau [illegible] is superior to all other [illegible] parations in cases of Ch[illegible] *Debility, Convalescence,* [illegible] *dren, Poorness and* [illegible] no COSTIVENESS, [illegible]

[illegible]

WHOLESALE: CLIN & C[illegible] PARIS

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & [illegible]

[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

[illegible] LIGHT BITTER BEER

(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

[illegible] Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts. .... Rs. 14 10
[illegible] Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts. .... Rs. 23 4

[illegible] TREACHER & Co., Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay [illegible]

[illegible]ACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

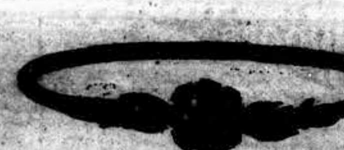
WINE MERCHANTS,
[illegible]BAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

[illegible]ARCKS & Co., Ld.,

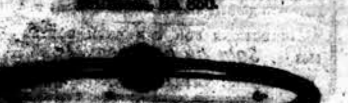
[illegible]FACTURING JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

THE Illustrations below are a few Specimens of their Fxtensive and [illegible] Stock of Bangles and Bracelets. Messrs. MARCKS & Co., [illegible] the favour of an early inspection by intending Purchasers. :—

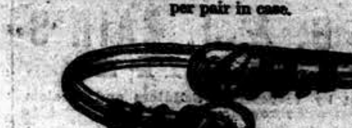
[illegible] with 13 very fine [illegible] Rs. 350.



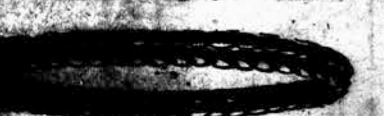
Gold Bangles, set with fine pearls, in various designs, from Rs. 55, or from Rs. 110 per pair in case.



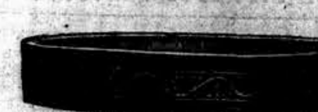
[illegible] "Daisy" Bangles, set with fine pearls, [illegible] Rs. 30, or from Rs. 60 per pair in a case.



Plain and Fancy Gold Bangles as above, in great variety, from Rs. 35.



[illegible], close or open patterns, from Rs. 45, or from Rs. 90 per pair.



Gold Bands, plain, engraved, or fluted, from Rs. 50.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

[illegible], WEARY & WORN OUT!!

Anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain should use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (by natural means). It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

[illegible]VING AN OVERDRAFT ON THE BANK OF LIFE.—[illegible], unnatural excitement, breathing impure air, too rich food, alcoholic drink, gouty, rheu[illegible] blood poisons, biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, pimples on the face, want of [illegible]burn, accidental indigestion, sourness of the stomach, &c., use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."

[illegible] OF SORTS!—Extract of letter from a Provincial Chemist:—"We have [illegible] your 'FRUIT SALT.' Indeed, I should not like to be without it for my own use; I seldom [illegible] anything else when out of sorts."

[illegible]ICAL AND MENTAL TOIL.—"I am working from between [illegible] in the morning until ten or eleven at night, and on Sunday morning I wake up as usual a little [illegible] six o'clock; but I am glad that it is a day of rest. My head feels large and heavy. I take two teaspoon[illegible] your 'Fruit Salt' half an hour before breakfast, and after breakfast it has removed the load from my [illegible] and I feel 'like a giant refreshed with wine.' For years I have received much benefit from your '[illegible]' I have recommended it to many.—Yours, &c., A SON OF TOIL.—March, 1885. Mr. J. C. ENO.'

[illegible]MPORTANT TO MISSIONARIES, NEW GUINEA.—"How [illegible] I had a dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT!' It is the best medicin I ever had, and the most [illegible] drink I have yet tried."—*Explorations by Rev. J. Chalmers, London Missionary Society.*

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found for many years of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have [illegible] some thousands of miles in India during the last thirteen years, and in all the various changes of [illegible] I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage I could get, especially [illegible] long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed to. [illegible], &c., A Warder, at Central Military Prison, Poonah. Bombay, Jan. 30, 1884. To Mr. J. C. ENO.

CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, Pomeroy St., London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

"C.I.G"

EXTRA OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

[illegible]LAND MALT WHISKY

[illegible] Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets:

[illegible] { Black Label, Very Old.
White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

G. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

[illegible] of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

BUYERS OF

DAWSON'S BOOTS & SHOES

SHOULD NOTE THAT

NO GOODS are Genuine without TRADE MARK.

TRY THE

D BOOT

THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF, MADE IN FOUR QUALITIES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS,
23, LONDON WALL, LONDON
And OVERSTONE ROAD, NORTHAMPTON.
Wholesale & Export Boot & Shoe Manufacturers.

TRADE MARK. NORTHAMPTON. TRADE MARK.

[illegible]GHEST HONOURS: PARIS, MELBOURNE, BARCELONA.

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!

[illegible] Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.

[illegible] PICKERING'S BLANCO

FOR THE GENERAL'S INSPECTION VISIT.

It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and [illegible] Cavalry Gauntlets. [illegible] for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram [illegible] his master's helmet and "[illegible]" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and [illegible] gear.

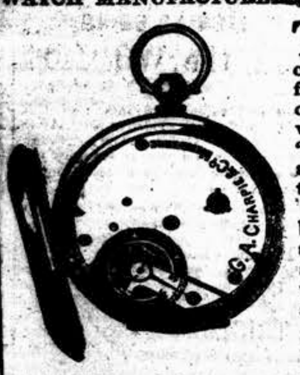
[illegible] & Co.; [illegible] & Co.; [illegible]

[illegible] PICKERING & [illegible], Sheffield, England.

[illegible] in large quantities by Cap[illegible] RICHARD [illegible] & Co. [illegible] Merchants [illegible] London.

G. A. CHA

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, PRAC



THE universal favour that the Watches of our own manufacture have met with, under whatever name or style they have been offered in every part of the world, fully justifies us in stating that they are the best, especially the most honest articles in the market. They are warranted free from such common materials as the "garnet stone" for jewelling, which wear out and grind away the pivots and acting surfaces in sometimes less than 5 years.

We do not actually manufacture for the Trade, not being able to compete with the imitation Watches now so largely advertised and sold in India, where Traders and Retailers want "Profits" and the least costly goods to make money with. In sending your orders to us you are certain to get a genuine Watch.

The following Ruby Jewelled Watches, from our new Illustrated Catalogue, are recommended :—

No. 36.—New style (as illustratior.) Hunter sterling silver, ¾ plate, Lever movement, 6 ruby holes, 11 ruby jewels, adjusted ...	Rs.	25	0
Chased and engraved cases ...	"	26	8
No. 39a.—Half Hunter, very heavy and massive sterling silver case, ¾ plate, Lever movement, 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels, adjusted...	"	35	0
Chased and richly engraved cases ...	"	37	0
No. 46.—"Longines," 1st Quality, Hunter, Ladies' Watch, ¾ plate, Lever movement, 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels, adjusted ...	"	38	0
Chased and richly engraved cases ...	"	40	0
No. 50.—"Longines," 1st Quality, Half Hunter, Ladies' Watch, ¾ plate, Lever movement, 10 ruby holes, 15 ruby jewels, adjusted...	"	40	0
Chased and richly engraved cases ...	"	43	0

These are the highest quality Ladies' Silver Watches procurable.

No. 34.—Massive sterling silver case, ¾ plate, Lever movement, 6 ruby holes, 11 ruby jewles, adjusted ...	"	20	8
Chased and engraved cases ...	"	26	0
No. 74 & 74a.—Keyless Lever Calendar Watches, small medium size, pure nickel cases (not plated), warranted to keep always the same white bright colour... Rs. 23 and	"	30	0
No. 69.—"The Empress," 1st quality, a fine, high class keyless Watch. Much approved and tried...	Rs.	12-8	ne

New Illustrated Catalogue, sent free on Application, gives full particulars about above Watches and Warranty Periods.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

Bombay:
15, Hornby Road.

Calcutta:
2, Chowringhee.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

FOR TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependant upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is Really Marvellous.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous [illegible] with its Electric Life Element—[illegible] the Brain itself, restoring the [illegible] Health of Body and Mind, and [illegible] to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-[illegible], where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. N.W.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STONE'S BOTTLING BASS GREEN DIAMOND.

Can be obtained of Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO., GILLANDERS & CO., G. F. KELLNER & CO., CALCUTTA; and of the principal dealers in India.

DO YOU EVER

BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing

ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any [illegible], small or large, [illegible] through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions): the delay is thus minimised, and it is [illegible] to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to [illegible] in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD, BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended [illegible]

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent [illegible]

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the [illegible] Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,

[illegible] Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more [illegible] more palatable, and [illegible] the stomach than the Pale Oil. [illegible] LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL [illegible]

[illegible]

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., [illegible]

BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

Telegraphic Address: "CAMBRIAN," LIVERPOOL.

C. W. FIELD, WHOLESALE CHEMIST,

IMPORTER AND DISTILLER OF

ESSENTIAL OILS,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

SOLUBLE FRUIT FLAVOURING ESSENCES,

Directs the attention of the Aerated Water Makers to the following:—

Soluble Essences -	{ Of the Greatest Strength consistent with Solubility.
Heading Liquid - -	{ Producing a Creamy Head upon Aerated Waters and Fermented Liquors.
Anti-Ferment - - -	{ For preserving Syrups, Cordials, or Fruit Juices in all climates.

PURE PHOSPHORIC ACID

Is recommended as an Acidulant in preference to the Compound Acids of indefinite composition offered as Citric substitutes; it being not only free from lead, *but from Sulphuric Acid and all similar admixtures.*

Price—In 10-gallon Casks and Carboys, 10d. per lb. In Jars or Winchester Quarts, 11d. per lb.

FIELD'S HEADING LIQUID

Will be found Economical because of its Great Strength.

C. W. FIELD, CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.

**For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.**

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, [illegible] Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

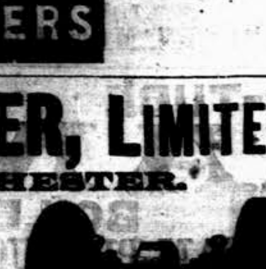
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,

ARDWICK, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated

EMERY DISCS.



GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,

For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:
Amsterdam, 1883; International Inventions (London), 1885.

Universal Grinder, Pattern C.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR[illegible]")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, [illegible]

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT [illegible]

Price [illegible]

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

[illegible]NGELBERT & CO.,

[illegible], LONDON.

AGENTS, [illegible] BOMBAY.

[illegible] NOTICE. [illegible]

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

[illegible]

Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. [illegible]

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation [illegible] my stables; I think it very useful. [illegible] Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyninghame, Prestonkirk, N.B. December 27th, [illegible]

SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it indispensable in any [illegible] but especially in the stable of a [illegible] Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington. Jan. [illegible]

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON. Master of the South Notts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION, Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION
RHEUMATISM LUMBAGO. SPRAINS.
UNIVERSAL ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
BRUISES CHEST COLDS SORE THROAT FROM COLD STIFFNESS 1/1½
Prepared only by ELLIMAN SONS & Co. Slough, Eng.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS

PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION, AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM.

TRY THEM. Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.

CASCARADYNE

The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.

Opinions of the Medical Press.—"We have prescribed them in cases of Chronic Constipation, and have found them to afford them purgation most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 12th, 188[illegible].

THE NEW FRUIT

ACTS on the LIVER.

Not only acts on the bowels, but the effect of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, [illegible]

[illegible] Antiseptic [illegible]

PELLOID

Registered Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and one Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.

T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer [illegible]

All the above [illegible] by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (Sole Proprietor), WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cie, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, [illegible] Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, [illegible] Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, [illegible] Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. [illegible]

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

[illegible]

Dr. [illegible]phodyne

[illegible]